

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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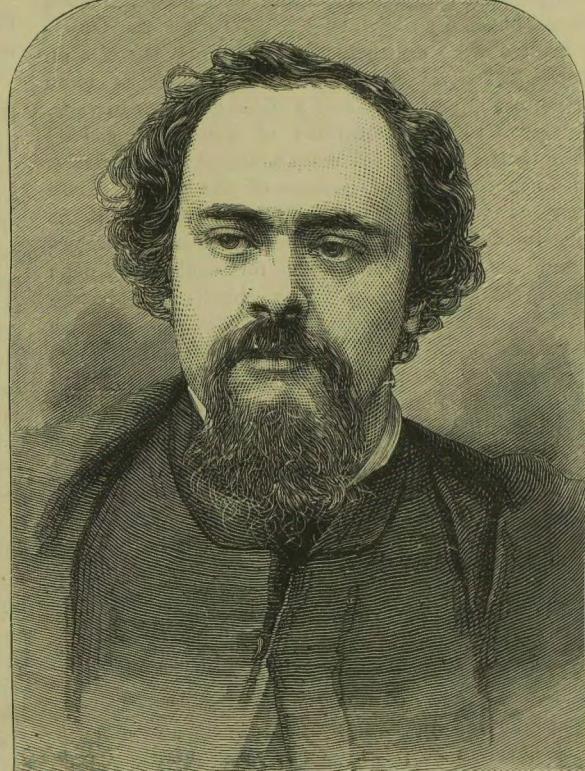
No 2242.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS }  
By Post, 6½d.



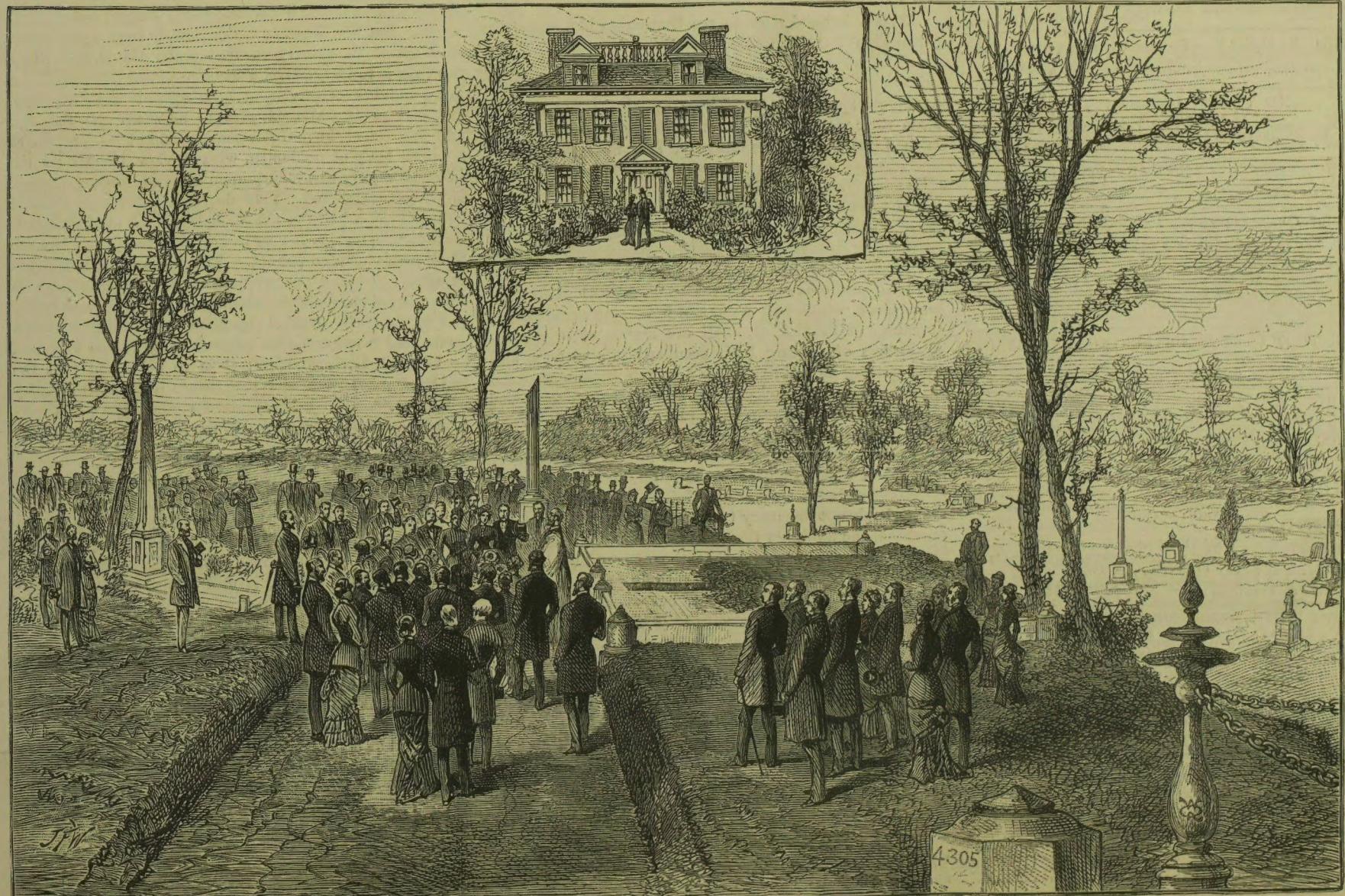
CARDINAL McCABE, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.



THE LATE MR. DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.  
SEE PAGE 378.



M. TISSOT, NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.



Longfellow's House at Cambridge, Boston.

THE FUNERAL OF LONGFELLOW, AT MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY, BOSTON.—SEE PAGE 378.

## BIRTHS.

On April 12, 1882, at Iquique, South America, the wife of Henry M. Read, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at 18, Wilton-crescent, Lady Mary Loyd, wife of Lewis Vivian Loyd, Grenadier Guards, of a son.

On the 17th inst., at 79, Lexham-gardens, the Lady Glamis, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On April 8, 1882, at the British Consulate, Batavia, Henry O. Forbes, F.Z.S., second son of the Rev. Alexander Forbes, M.A.F.C., Drumblade, Aberdeenshire, to Annabella, eldest daughter of William Keith, jun., of Rubislaw Den, Aberdeen.

On the 15th inst., at St. Mary's, Woodford, by the Rev. A. Hughes, assisted by the Revs. J. Baird, J. Thomas, and A. G. Maitland, Philip Stirling, youngest son of John S. Lee, of Southgate, to Mary Maud, daughter of Washington Single, of Woodford.

On the 13th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest, by the Rev. J. A. Owen, of Cheltenham College, assisted by the Vicar, the Rev. J. B. Wrenford, W. Howell Walters, only son of the late William Walters, Esq., J.P., of Haverfordwest, to Mary Laura, only daughter of William Davies, Esq., M.P. for Pembrokeshire.

On the 13th inst., at the parish church, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, by the Rev. Thomas Ellis, Rector of Killylea, Co. Armagh, assisted by the Rev. H. R. Collum, Vicar of Leigh, Kent, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, David Browne McCorkell, M.A., LL.B., barrister-at-law, eldest son of Bartholomew McCorkell, Esq., J.P., Richmond, Londonderry, and Glenburnie, Moville, Co Donegal, to Eveline Georgiana Harriett, only surviving child of the late Thomas Samuel Pakenham, Esq., J.P., Glen Oak, Crumlin, Co. Antrim.

On the 13th inst., at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, Lawrence John Jones, Esq., eldest son of Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., of Crammer Hall, Norfolk, to Evelyn Mary, daughter of James Johnstone Bevan, Esq., of Northgate House, Bury St. Edmunds.

## DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at San Remo, the Most Rev. Frederic Barker, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan of Australia, aged 74.

On the 16th inst., at Gosford, Louisa, Countess of Wemyss and March, in the 58th year of her age.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Inches.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.							
9	30° 193	44° 8	35° 5	'72	5	55° 5	35° 1	NNE. NE. E.	283	0.000
10	20° 053	36° 5	75	9	53° 5	30° 2	NE. SE. S.	98	'000	
11	29° 848	44° 5	36° 5	'75	2	57° 9	35° 8	SSW. NW.	102	'000
12	29° 715	47° 7	40° 2	'77	9	57° 0	35° 8	SW. S.	281	'090
13	29° 196	50° 2	47° 7	'92	10	52° 7	47° 8	SSE.	421	'315
14	29° 239	50° 2	41° 2	'73	6	57° 3	46° 0	SW.	459	'010
15	29° 438	46° 2	40° 4	'81	9	54° 5	39° 3	SSW. NNE.	276	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches), corrected .. . . . . 30° 247 30° 193 29° 904 29° 767 29° 371 29° 258 20° 374  
Temperature of Air .. . . . . 48° 5° 48° 7° 43° 2° 53° 3° 50° 4° 53° 6° 53° 9°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. . . . . 42° 9° 43° 8° 41° 0° 47° 5° 49° 0° 47° 4° 49° 2°  
Direction of Wind .. . . . . N. SE. NW. SSE. SW. WNW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 5	A 20	M 6	M 5	M 6	M 16	M 20
h m 20	h m 5	h m 30	h m 22	h m 7	h m 23	h m 20

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 1s., available by these Trains only.

Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hays' Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE TWO MONTHS, FOXTIGHTNIGHT, AND FRIDAY OR SATURDAY TO MONDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) Tickets will be issued on and after APRIL 1 by all Trains at REDUCED FARES to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE, WEELEY (for Clacton-on-sea), HARWICH, DOVERCOURT, ALDEBURGH, FELINSTOWE, SOUTHWOLD, HUNSTANTON, and CROMER. For full Particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.

London, April, 1882. WILLIAM BURT, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1882. TOURIST TICKETS will be issued from MAY 1 to OCT. 31, 1882. For Particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes issued by the Company. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager. Derby, April, 1882.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1882. TOURIST TICKETS will be issued from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1882. For Particulars see Time Tables and Programmes issued by the Company. G. FINDLAY, General Manager. Buxton Station, London, 1882.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN at THOMAS MCLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d. GALLERIES, 63, Pall-Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION"; "CHRIST LEAVING THE TEMPLE"; "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM" (all his other Great Pictures)—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including Bastien-Lepage's new Picture, "Pas de Mèche," at 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR. This splendid chef-d'œuvre, the latest production of this celebrated Artist. Also the complete Engraved Works of Rosa Bonheur. Now on exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission One Shilling. Ten to Six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. The New Programme, produced last week, a success from beginning to end. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.

Sir Henry Bishop's great Chorus, "The Halt of the Caravan," will be sung by the fine choir at every performance. New Songs—"In Honour Bound," "The Sheep Bells," "Good-bye, but not for Ever," "Call Me, Darling," "Birds and Blossoms," "Dreaming Eyes," "The Old Plantation Lonely," "The Little Green Leaf."

MADAME SOPHIE MENTER'S FIRST PIANOFORTE RECITAL, MONDAY, APRIL 24, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Three o'Clock. Schumann's Carnaval, Selections from Scarlatti, Mendelssohn, Henselt, Schubert, Liszt, Rubinsteini, and Chopin. Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents'; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, give their Marvelous ENTERTAINMENT of Illusions and Sketches every Afternoon at Three, and every Evening at Eight. For further Particulars, see daily papers.

M. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. THE HEAD OF THE POLL, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. No Fees.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. Every Evening, at 7.45, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; N. Mrs. Stirling; Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Terrell, Mr. Howe, &c. Morning Performances. Saturdays, April 29 and May 6, 13, 20, and 27, at Two o'Clock. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats can be booked two months in advance.

## THE ROYAL WEDDING.

## A SPECIAL EXTRA NUMBER

WILL BE ISSUED SHORTLY AFTER

## The Marriage of Prince Leopold and Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont,

CONTAINING

## PORTRAITS OF THE DUKE &amp; DUCHESS OF ALBANY

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

In a political sense, the Conservatives had the Easter week all to themselves. Their opponents wisely abstained from platform oratory. Downing-street does not agitate. Even our versatile Home Secretary was silent, and at the customary Easter banquet at the Mansion House Ministers were conspicuous by their absence. Whether the Opposition leaders were exhausted by preceding assaults on our present Liberal Government, or, as it is more charitable to suppose, they had a definite policy in view, the Conservative demonstrations at Liverpool yielded something better than promiscuous denunciations, and may be said to mark a new departure of the party. Lord Salisbury as well as Sir Stafford Northcote, it is pleasant to state, feels the responsibilities of leadership, and his several addresses on successive days in that great city—which is as much the stronghold of Toryism as is Birmingham of Radicalism—were redolent of epigram, flexible in argument, and not deficient in purpose. Apart from the usual party cuts and thrusts, in which both sides more or less indulge, his Lordship had something definite to say on the all-absorbing topic of the day. Leaving the responsible Ministers of the Crown to devise suitable measures for putting down lawlessness, and recognising that a revolution—as he characterises the tendency of the Irish Land Act—creates a chasm in Society which cannot be recrossed, the noble Marquis suggests that the best means of meeting the dual ownership of the land sanctioned by that enactment is to bring it back again "into single hands." The much-neglected and condemned purchase clauses of Mr. Bright, which somehow failed in 1870, and have not proved to be operative under the Act of 1881, are brought to the front under Conservative auspices. Early next month, if not anticipated, Mr. W. H. Smith, with the full sanction of his leaders, will propound his scheme for creating a peasant proprietary in Ireland; or, as Lord Salisbury puts it, he will propose "to increase the powers under which the Commissioners can now act, to enable Irish tenants, with perfect fairness and justice to their present landlords, to become themselves owners of their land."

It is a hopeful sign to see Statesmanship, especially when free from official responsibilities, propounding a constructive policy as well as indulging in destructive criticism. Much good may result from Lord Salisbury's Liverpool speeches. Ministers are under engagement to state their views as to the expediency of amending the Irish Land Act before May 10, and the Conservative declarations of last week will probably hasten their decision. The presence of Mr. Bright himself in the Cabinet is the best guarantee of their sympathy with the object which their political rivals have put in the forefront. How it is to be brought about, what are to be the terms of purchase, and whence the fund to buy out the Irish landlords is to be drawn, are questions of vital importance, which will no doubt before long engage the attention of Parliament. All are agreed as to the desirableness of turning Irish occupiers into owners, and thus putting an end to chronic agrarian warfare and the evils that flow from rack-renting and cruel evictions. But whether this remedy can be applied without the British taxpayer being called upon to bear the cost of buying out, perhaps on extravagant terms, the present landlords, is a problem that will have to be faced, and is, probably, the problem that perplexes her Majesty's Ministers. How are a bankrupt tenantry to purchase, or even partially purchase, the holdings they occupy? Mr. O'Donnell has more than once announced that the offer of liberal compensation to Irish landlords will entirely suit the purposes of the Land League. No doubt, but we have yet to see whether it will commend itself to the House of Commons, which holds the purse-strings of the nation.

It is highly satisfactory to miss, even for a brief space, the customary catalogue of atrocious crimes in the news from Ireland. On both sides the Irish Sea the assassination of Mr. Herbert and Mrs. Smythe created a degree of alarm and insecurity which has not subsided, and the Press has been actively discussing not only the necessity of more vigorous repressive measures, but a reform of the administrative machinery at Dublin Castle, with a view to make the action of ordinary law more effective. It is something new to be warned by experienced Irish correspondents against taking too gloomy a view of the situa-

tion. We are reminded that while some districts are a prey to anarchy, many counties are peaceable and orderly. The payment of rent and equitable arrangements between landlord and tenant are becoming more common; the Roman Catholic clergy, as at Cashel, are quite vigorous in their denunciation of secret societies, outrages, and midnight raids; at least a hundred suspects arrested under the Coercion Acts have been set at liberty; and the Government have sufficient confidence in the working of the Land Act to appoint four additional Sub-Commissioners, making a total of sixteen who are actively engaged in settling on an equitable basis, as far as their agency goes, the relations of owners and occupiers of the soil. The reverse side of the picture is the official return of agrarian crime for the month of March, which, omitting threatening letters, shows a considerable increase over the returns for January and February. Public feeling appears to be more disposed than heretofore to separate the case of the imprisoned suspects from that of the "village ruffians" who perpetrate outrages. That the Government do not contemplate early application to Parliament in respect to Ireland may be inferred from Mr. Gladstone's reply to Sir E. Wilmot on Tuesday, to the effect that nothing will be proposed till the House of Commons is able to give "close and effectual attention" to the subject.

The House of Commons reassembled on Monday after the Easter recess, invigorated, no doubt, by its brief holiday, but by no means cured of its bad habit of wasting time. Nearly six hours were consumed in comparatively trivial matters before the real business of the evening, the consideration of the Army Estimates, was reached; and a sitting which might have ended at a comparatively early hour was protracted to the small hours of the morning. On Monday Mr. Gladstone will make his Financial Statement; and although, owing to the dim prospect of a considerable surplus, expectation is not on tiptoe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will probably have it in his power to surprise, if not to gratify, the country with an original and symmetrical Budget. Not before Thursday next will the debate on the First Rule of Procedure be resumed, and, if we may accept the opinion of Mr. Raikes, Whitsuntide will find the House still engaged upon that much-discussed proposal. Possibly, however, the new member for Preston may be mistaken in his forecast. Protracted and tedious discussions on a question already exhausted will only hasten the period when day sittings must be conceded to Ministerial exigencies. Why not now? During the present Session the House has already been counted out on seven Tuesdays. Protracted sittings on Government nights, but not to do Government business, and counts-out on private members' nights—is not this the burlesque of legislation?

If the Nihilists will allow, the coronation of the Emperor Alexander III. in August next is to be the occasion of imposing demonstrations. All the dignitaries of the Empire are to be summoned to Moscow to attend the ceremonial, and the festivities are to extend over a fortnight. But the Russian revolutionists have early shown their hand. It would seem that under the church where the Czar is to be crowned a mine has been discovered. A large number of arrests of high officials and workmen engaged in the alleged plot to blow up the Emperor and his Court have been made, and the services of a select body of noblemen, with a view to protect the Imperial family and maintain public order on the occasion, have been accepted. This implies a thorough distrust either of the loyalty or the efficiency of the official classes. To a certain extent, it may be said that the Czar's foes are those of his own household. The virus of Nihilism has especially infected the professional classes, who have no adequate sphere for their abilities. The thorough policy put in force by General Ignatief has suddenly broken down, and whether he be succeeded by Prince Labanoff or General Loris Melikoff, it is to be hoped that the Imperial coronation will inaugurate a reforming policy which will be the best antidote against the secret conspir

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Although we have had some variable days—a good deal of rain, a touch of the East Wind, a few chilly evenings, and, on Friday, the 14th, a trifle of thunder and lightning—the weather in Paris, during the last fortnight, has been simply enchanting. On the boulevard where I am sojourning the chestnut-trees are brave in blossoms; and the greenery all round about is so delightful to the eye and soothing to the spirits as almost to compensate for the continual peril of being run over; and even for that dreadful asphalte pavement, the glare of which, in the sunshine, half blinds you, while its painful perambulation makes you desperately footsore before you have walked a couple of miles and develops all your latent corns. Corns are very often like crimes. When you wear the easy shoes of an accommodating conscience you forget how criminal you are. But walk on asphalte in new boots, and you will soon have the consciousness of wickedness: and of Remorse.

But the Paris spring livery! White and coloured lilac and primroses abound. Roses and forget-me-nots are rife. The florists' shops are so many bowers of delight; and the Champs Elysées are so leafy that they should be haunted by the sweet-scented phantoms of Babet-la-Bouquetière, Fleur de Marie, Rose Pompon, and Jenny Vertpré. A Paris *feuilletoniste* writes that one of his *confidantes* from the sunny but torrid and burnt-up South, who has come to Paris on a visit, declares that the brightest fascination of the capital is in the greenness of the vegetation—he should see Russell-square, W.C.—while there has once more been trotted out the historic anecdote of the little girl who, after admiring the verdure in the Tuilleries gardens, asks her mamma "whether there are any nice trees in the country."

There must be more poetry in the English soul than the cynics ordinarily imagine. I learn from a curious communication to a contemporary that the first anniversary of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield has been commemorated by an extensive demand among the West-End florists for little bouquets of primroses, the favourite flower of the deceased statesman. When I return to town I must ask Mrs. Buck, of the Central Avenue, how many "Beaconsfield buttonholers" she has sold. The author of the curious communication alluded to indulges in some erudite disquisitions concerning certain flowers which have been associated with famous personages; but he omits to mention the violets which the Bonapartists wear on the anniversaries of the deaths of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial. The violet, of course, was the occult emblem assumed by the partisans of Napoleon I. in 1814, as a reminder that "Corporal Violet" would return from Elba in the spring-time.

I don't know whether the Corsican was fond of flowers. He should have been so: seeing that Ajaccio is a very home of Flora. But a flower was, nevertheless, the cause of one of the very best puns ever made in his disparagement. I dare say the anecdote which I am about to relate is familiar to most of my readers; but it is good enough to bear retelling. At a ball at Milan, shortly after the coronation of "Napoleone il Grande" as King of Italy, he noticed a lady who was wearing in her corsage a bouquet of singular beauty. The Conqueror was habitually rude to women; and he snatched the nosegay from the lady, saying, with a clumsy effort to be affable, "Tutti gli Italiani sono ladroni"—all Italians are thieves. "No, Maestà," answered, with a profound curtsey, the despoiled dame, "non tutti, ma buona parte." She had him there. It was as stinging a retort as that of the famous Prussian partisan chief, Major Schill, to whom the Emperor and King had sent a missive insultingly addressed, "Schill, Chef de Brigands." The Major wrote back to "Bonaparte, Chef de Tous les Brigands."

They were crying, in order to sell their catchpennies on the upper boulevards the other night, the "Death of Prince Victor Napoleon." The Emperor Alexander III. and President Arthur are generally assassinated about twice a week by the catchpenny criers; and a French friend tells me that at the entrance to the Passage Jouffroy, the place *par excellence* for *gobemouche* and catchpenny resort, the Bank of England is habitually blown up by Fenians on Saturday nights. Journals of the most revolting kind are openly sold in the most frequented thoroughfares; the newspaper kiosques and the shop-windows teem with the grossest pictures and caricatures. Citoyen Henri Rochefort, in the *Intransigeant*, when he is not abusing M. Gambetta as though the deputy for Belleville were a convicted pickpocket, or inveighing against the British Government as equally cowardly and ferocious for imprisoning Mr. Parnell in a "cul de basse fosse," or underground dungeon, is bellowing "screeds" of furious Atheism; and the poet demagogue and deputy, M. Clovis Hugues, is denouncing, in furious stanzas, the cruelty and injustice of requiring the working classes to pay any rent. I have only seen four revolutions in France, and would not for a moment pretend to be prophetic as to her politics; but I should not be surprised if a "blow-up" of some kind were to take place in the Gay City ere long.

"H. C. P." (Exmouth) kindly writes to tell me of a Devonshire word with which, he thinks, I may not be acquainted. "What we should call a lock-up, or police station," says H. C. P., "the oldest inhabitants at Exmouth call a 'Clink,' which suggests iron-bound doors being shut with a metallic clang." But I venture to doubt "Clink" being an exclusively Devonian word for a place of confinement. Centuries ago there was in Southwark a prison known as the Borough "Clink." It is possible that the provinces borrowed the word from the metropolis; even as Liverpool borrowed the cockney Bridewell and Dublin the cockney Newgate. There seems to be one term for a place of incarceration which would seem to be wholly obsolete. That is "round house." Are there any "cages" left in the country? When I was young, the old structure now rebuilt as the Vine-street police station bore on its façade the inscription "St. James's Watch House."

A *Caballero*, who does not give his name, writes me in Castilian, from Higher Broughton, Manchester, and incloses me the annexed and very interesting extract from the *Catholic Times and Opinion*, respecting the expression "Save the Mark."

**THE CROSS-MARK.**—The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature is in the form of a cross, and this practice having formerly been followed by kings and nobles is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariable proof of such ignorance. Anciently, the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons; for among the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write or even read, his knowledge was considered proof positive presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word *clericus*, or clerk, was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was, therefore, universal alike by those who could and by those who could not write. It was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its early associations, and generally the mark. On this account Mr. Charles Knight, in his notes, in the "Pictorial Shakespeare," explains the expression of "God save the mark!" as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath. This phrase occurs three or more times in the plays of Shakespeare, but for a long time was left by the commentators in its original obscurity.

Touching the benediction attending sneezing, "E. R. C.," Woodford, remarks that the custom dates from "primitive" times, when the act of sternutation was superstitiously thought to mark the exit of a demon from a possessed body; and "that it is consequently incalculably older than that sign of the cross with which it has since been frequently associated." My correspondent refers me, in this connection, to Tylor's "Primitive Culture."

Lord Sandon, with other Tory magnificoes, has been "orating" at Liverpool on the blessings of Conservatism; and a wicked reporter of the *Times* has, in noting a speech in which Radical was contrasted with Conservative "progress," put the following into his Lordship's mouth:—"He could compare such progress only to that depicted by one of the great painters of England: 'The Rake's Progress' and 'The Road to Ruin'." Of course Lord Sandon is aware that the former series of pictures were painted by William Hogarth, and the latter by Mr. William Powell Frith, R.A. With "two" instead of "one of the great painters of England," the passage (although entirely nonsensical in its reference to Liberal progress) would have passed muster well enough. By-the-way, when is that regeneration of Asia Minor by means of the steam-plough which my Lord Sandon promised us when he was last in office, to come to pass?

A more serious mistake has been made, not by a reporter, but by the Paris correspondent of the "Journal de la Cité," as the Parisians delight to call the *Times*, in connection with the late Madame Eve de Balzac. The obituary notice of the widow of the illustrious novelist and Philosopher of Human Life contained the cruel insinuation that Honoré de Balzac lived many years with the widowed Madame Eve de Hanska before, as the *Times* put it, "the marriage ceremony was gone through." The most superficial acquaintance with the published correspondence of Balzac would be sufficient to prove that the statement was altogether as inexact as it was unjust. A man who almost worshipped his mother as Balzac did would scarcely have begged her blessing on his marriage with his quondam mistress.

But I am glad that Mr. Clarence C. Wason has written from Paris to vindicate the fair fame of Madame Eve de Balzac, and to prove that the noble Polish lady, the relict of the great writer of "La Comédie Humaine," bore a perfectly unsullied reputation. The blunder in the *Times* probably arose from a hasty translation of a careless statement in one of the Parisian papers to the effect that Balzac "vécut longtemps auprès Madame de Hanska." Yes; he lived near her from time to time. He made long journeys to Germany, to Italy, to Poland, and to Russia to be near her and her daughter. He was Don Quixote and she was Dulcinea del Toboso; or rather, he was Sir Roger de Coverley and she was the perverse widow—a widow, however, who relented at last, but only to make her second husband happy for a brief half year.

Cagliostro come again; Joseph Balsamo to the fore once more, Nicolas Flamel *redivivus*, and Balzac's own Balthazar Claes—only a fraudulent Balthazar—once more absorbed in "La Recherche de l'Absolu." Stranger than all is history repeating itself in the shape of a Prince de Rohan being bamboozled by a resuscitated Cagliostro. The Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police has lately condemned *in contumaciam* to two years' imprisonment an American chemist named Wise, or Wyse, who was accused of swindling M. le Prince Benjamin de Rohan and M. le Comte de Sparre out of a sum exceeding thirteen thousand francs, under pretence of making gold. In the presence of his two noble dupes, the pseudo-alchemist placed in a crucible portions of gold, silver, copper, and lead, together with certain red powders. At the precise moment of fusion the assistants were asked to turn away their heads, as Mr. Wise or Wyse did not wish his grand secret to be divulged yet awhile; and besides, as the Prince Benjamin de Rohan naively explained at the trial, the crucible emitted such a horrible odour that he was glad to give it a wide berth.

At all events, out of his *hocus-pocus* Mr. Wise or Wyse produced a nugget which, on being assayed, was found to contain a large quantity of pure gold. The two noblemen, thinking that they saw "millions in it," agreed to become the partners of the ingenious American in his "Recherche de l'Absolu," and advanced him certain moneys wherewith to carry on his experiments. The "Moneyspinner" hired premises in the neighbourhood of Paris, to be used as a gold-making laboratory, and then he did as the unscrupulous shopkeeper in the "Sketches by Boz" did: he "locked the door, and bolted himself." Shortly afterwards the Comte de Sparre died; and the duty of prosecuting Cagliostro the Second devolved on Prince Benjamin de Rohan.

I dare say Mr. Wise or Wyse will be heard of again—but not in France—in connection with alchemy, and that he will find more people to believe in him.

Of course, gold will be made some day; and electricity will take the place of the long-sought Philosopher's Stone. Some of the old alchemists held that gold was only a compound of Mercury and Light. If we can store electricity, why should we not be able to bottle sunshine? Meanwhile, it would be prudent not to go into partnership with adventurers who profess to be able to make gold.

A wag has lent to Prince Florestan—I mean Prince Charles, Sovereign Prince of Monaco—the expression of a preposterous intention, should the French or the Italian Government show a determined resolution to force him to suppress the gaming-tables of Monte Carlo, to sell the entire principality of Monaco, "lock, stock, and barrel," to the United States. Were such an offer made to the United States Government, the Secretary of State would be, of course, too well bred to paraphrase the reply of Louis XV. to the Doge of Genoa, when that potentate proposed to surrender the territory of the Genoese Republic to France. "Vous vous êtes donnés à moi," quoth the Grand Monarque, "et moi je vous donne au Diable!" The acquisition of the *tripot* of Monte Carlo and the adjoining rock of Monaco by the Great Republic of the West might please "Truthful James" and the "Heathen Chinee," and all the confraternity of Poker Flat, Faro Gulch, and Euchre Cañon; but only fancy the horror and indignation which would arise in pious New England, and in immaculate Boston in particular, if Mrs. General Gilflorey, "who has lived so long in Europe," were enticed to back the red or stake heavily on Zero, under the protection of the Stars and Stripes! Boston must have been once upon a time the most innocent city in the Union. When I first went to America, close upon twenty years ago, an elderly gentleman told me that he very well remembered the importation of the first billiard table—disguised as a grand piano-forte—intended to be used for public play in Boston. Was he "gammoning the Britisher," I wonder?

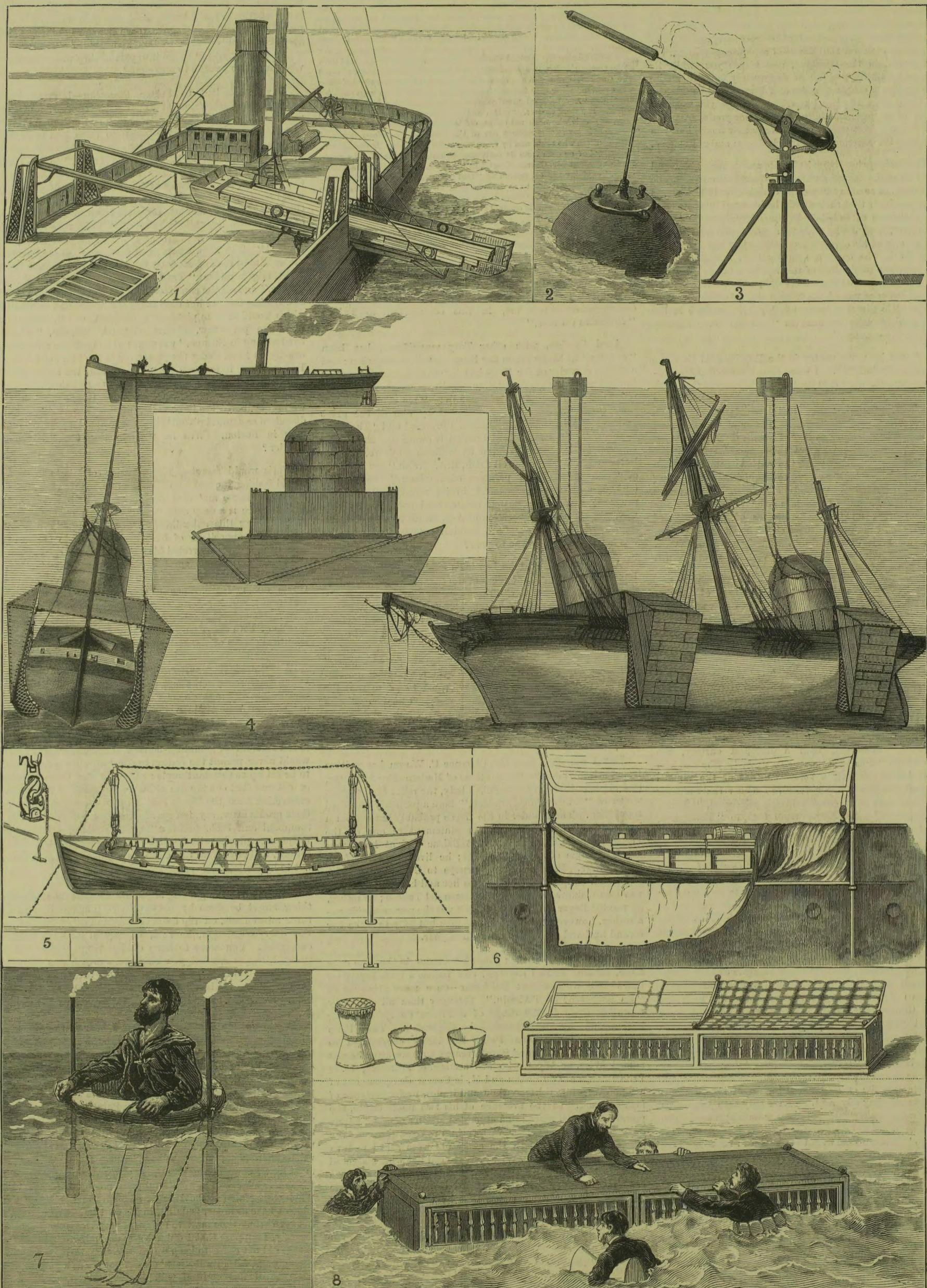
Paris would regret the suppression of Monte Carlo. So would fashionable and Clubland London. But throughout the South of France and that portion of Italy which borders on France there is a deep and steadily growing feeling in favour of abolishing this splendid nuisance and highly decorative curse. The opposition of Nice to Monte Carlo is not quite free from a self-interested bias. The Casino carried on by the executors of the exemplary Monsieur and Madame Blanc offers what French tradesmen call *une concurrence déloyale* to the Circle de la Méditerranée at Nice, and to the hotel, café, restaurant, and *bric-à-brac* shop keepers of Garibaldi's native town. Moreover, Monte Carlo attracts the most dangerous rascals of both sexes to be found in the whole world to the beautiful shores of the Mesogeian sea.

A very ancient gamester, with whom I had the disadvantage to be acquainted about a dozen years since, used often to tell me that he clearly foresaw a time when the united public opinion of Europe would make the abrogation of Monte Carlo inevitable. What was to be done in the interest of the punters? Havana was too far off. The King of Portugal might decline to sell Madeira for gambling-house uses; and the Great Powers would never permit the Sultan to allow a public gaming-table to be set up at Constantinople: although the Concessionaires of a Monte Carlo on the Sea of Marmora (think of the Russian connection from the Black Sea) might very well afford out of their profits after, say, ten years' operations, to pave and light Stamboul and Pera, build a suspension-bridge across the Bosphorus, provide all the pariah dogs with kennels and daily rations, and pay off all the Turkish coupons, at par. A Dream not to be realised.

Still my veteran gaming acquaintance thought that something might be done by constructing an island, beyond the three miles limit, off the coast of England or of France. It was only a question, he said, of capital and engineering enterprise. You were to keep on lowering *caissons* full of stones into the sea till you obtained a foundation, and then you built up and up to the sea level; and then you built the plateau of your island; and there you were! A sanguine man. He went wrong, I am afraid, subsequently.

It is with the deepest grief that I hear of the death, at Birchington-on-Sea, of my dear friend Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the son of the famous Italian poet and commentator of Dante, and the brother of William Rossetti, the learned critic and editor of Shelley, and of Christina Rossetti, the accomplished writer of "The Shadow of Dante" and "Goblin Market." Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Painter and Poet, was only fifty-three. Long years more of beauteous art labour might have been expected for him; but the expectation, to those who knew him closely during his later years of valetudinarianism, must have been a hoping against hope. I must have known him nearly thirty years; and a photograph which he gave me of a wonderful pen-and-ink drawing of his "Mary Magdalen at the House of Simon the Pharisee," and which I have at home, is dated, in his own handwriting, 1858. Between that time and the day of my leaving England recently, I suppose that I did not see him half-a-dozen times; but we did not cease to keep up an affectionate epistolary intercourse. Of Dante Rossetti's great powers as a painter, the art-critic of this journal will, I rest assured, speak with candour and appreciation. I can only speak of him, here, as a Man, intellectually fit to rank with the most gifted; personally gentle, amiable, truthful, and upright. His life was secluded, and his artistic achievements were imperfectly known to the vulgar; but there is in London at least one palatial mansion which, in the pictures on its walls, presents a monument of the genius of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, whose name Posterity will not willingly let die.

G. A. S.



1. Roper's Self-Launching Life-Raft.  
5. Hill and Clark's Boat-Lowering Apparatus.

2. The "Avalanche" Sea-Messenger.  
6. The Berthon Folding-up Boat.

3. Gun for throwing Life-Line.  
7. The Whitby Life-Buoy.

4. Clark and Standfield's Ship-Raising Apparatus.  
8. Rose's Combined Life-Buoy Seats, Fire-Buckets, and Sea-Messengers.



1. Jews in the Old Clothes Market.

2. Provision Seller.

3. Basket Seller.

4. An Easter Panorama.

5. Old Russian Head dress.

6. Jewish Pedlar.

LIFE IN RUSSIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## THE NEW IRISH CARDINAL.

Archbishop M'Cabe, who has been made a Cardinal by Pope Leo XIII., is son of Mr. William Bernard M'Cabe, a well-known London journalist, who wrote the "Catholic History of England," and whom we recollect as belonging to the Parliamentary staff of the *Morning Herald*. Edward M'Cabe, the prelate who has just attained this high ecclesiastical rank, was born in Dublin, and was educated at Maynooth College. He early gained the notice and confidence of the late Cardinal Archbishop Cullen, whom he assisted, first as secretary, afterwards, when parish priest of Kingstown, as a member of the Chapter of Dublin, and as one of the Vicars General. When, in 1877, Cardinal Cullen visited Rome to celebrate the Jubilee of Pius IX., he was suddenly stricken with illness. He consented to the appointment of an assistant, and named Dr. M'Cabe, who had been made a prelate with the title of Monsignor. Pius IX. accordingly appointed him Assistant Bishop on June 25, 1877. The consecration of the new Bishop took place in his parish chapel at Kingstown on July 23 following, Cardinal Cullen officiating as consecrating prelate, and a large number of the Irish Bishops and superior clergy assisting. From the period of the elevation of Monsignor M'Cabe to the Episcopate, Cardinal Cullen almost ceased to interfere in the mere ecclesiastical administration of the metropolitan diocese, and concerned himself chiefly with the matters of an Irish Catholic policy. In the direction of University Colleges, charitable institutions, and parochial matters, Bishop M'Cabe took the chief part, and thus came in contact with the clergy of the diocese and the religious Orders. On the death of Cardinal Cullen, the administration of the Archdiocese fell into the hands of Bishop M'Cabe, pending the election of a successor to the Archbispopric. At the meeting of the clergy of the Chapter the auxiliary Bishop was returned to Rome as *dignissimus*. It was only in March, 1879, that the Pontiff determined to accept the nomination of the Chapter, and appoint Bishop M'Cabe. On May 3, 1879, the Most Rev. Edward M'Cabe was formally enthroned in the Archiepiscopal chair, and received the homage of the Chapter of the Diocese. The new Archbishop had hitherto never delivered a political speech. Early, however, in his career as Archbishop the Land League was formed, and he has published two pastorals warning his people against the principles of the League. But his chief utterances have been on educational questions, claiming for Catholics a share proportionate to other members in the Irish educational endowments. He is a member of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland, and takes a constant share in its deliberations. On Sunday last, at Rome, the new Cardinal was formally installed as Protector of the Church of Santa Sabina, in that city. Every member of the College of Cardinals has the titular and honorary charge of one of the numerous parish churches in Rome. The ceremony was attended by the head of the Order of Dominicans, and by the Rector of the Irish College at Rome, who presented addresses of congratulation. Many of the English and Irish Catholic residents or visitors to Rome were present.

## DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

We have already recorded the untimely death of this poet and painter, whose influence, though little under public observation, at least in painting, has been considerable through the pseudo-medieval, romantic, and "sensuous" school in contemporary English art and literature. Mr. Rossetti was born in London in May, 1828, and was a son of Gabriel Rossetti, the commentator on Dante, also himself a poet, who had come to England as a refugee after the Neapolitan revolution in 1821. This son made some very precocious attempts both in poetry and painting; and subsequently was for a short time a student at the Royal Academy. He did not, however, enter the "life school;" and his imperfect early training in art technicalities remained apparent throughout his career, at least as regards draughtsmanship. His sympathies (naturally from his parentage) were from the first directed to mediævalism; but in his earliest works there was some of that reference to nature in disregard of academic and conventional traditions which has been claimed to be the distinctive characteristic of pre-Raphaelitism. The term, we need hardly now say, was a misnomer. The reaction thirty years and more ago against meaningless conventionality and Academicism was very wide-spread, both in literature and art, at home and abroad, and the pre-Raphaelite "brotherhood" were but the exaggerated expression of it. The historical pre-Raphaelites had no Academicism to explode, and they perfected art not by reference to nature alone, but also by due recognition and adoption of the intellectual and imaginative conventions necessary to the very existence of art. Mr. Rossetti worked for some time in the studio of Mr. Madox Brown, his senior by some years, and the archaeological tastes (though not the realistic tendency) of Mr. Brown harmonised with his own. But soon Mr. Rossetti's all-absorbing aim was to the mystical, the spiritual and poetic; while his scheme of colouring was gradually formed on that of the later Venetian school. His earliest manner was shown in the "Girih of Mary," with one exception the only picture ever exhibited by the artist in London, as he always had a settled aversion to submit his works to public criticism. We have glanced at the influences which developed pre-Raphaelitism, because Mr. Rossetti became one of the original members of the brotherhood; the others being the painter's brother, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, the critic, and editor of their organ "The Germ;" Messrs. Millais, Holman Hunt, Woolner, G. F. Stevens, the art critic, and the late Mr. Collinson. It has been erroneously stated that Mr. Madox Brown was also of the number: he did not join them, for the reason that he disapproved of cliques and coterie in art. Of these, all the artists soon departed from the principles they had laid down for their guidance, if extreme and exact realism was one of them, with the exception of Mr. Holman Hunt. Indeed, there is absolutely nothing in common between the works of Mr. Rossetti and Mr. Holman Hunt, unless it be a love of symbolism. The wall-paintings by Mr. Rossetti in the Oxford Union should be named both as early productions, and as having probably influenced Mr. Burne Jones and Mr. William Morris, both of whom were undergraduates at Oxford. Mr. Burne Jones has obviously derived his colouring, and the type of his female faces, from Mr. Rossetti. The fancy of the one is far more fertile; but the imagination of the other seems to have been deeper as well as more original. The one is prolific; the other was a very slow producer, often keeping pictures and poems in hand, emending and completing them, for years. The worship of Dante was hereditary with the subject of this notice, and from the "Vita Nuova," especially, was derived some of his finest pictorial themes. His most important work of this class is the large picture of Dante's vision of the dead Beatrice, recently purchased by the Liverpool Corporation. As it is proposed to shortly hold an exhibition of the painter's works we reserve detailed criticism. It may here be remarked, however, that, alike from the nature of their subjects and treatment, they cannot be popular. Mystical and symbolical representations of unfamiliar poetry and out-of-the-way

legends will interest only the romantic initiated. The one unvarying type of female beauty—with matted masses of hair shading eyes full of love-lorn languor; emaciated cheeks and jaws, protruding upper lip, and nether lip retracted as by in-drawn sighing; long crane neck, and generally an expression of febrile and morbid rather than healthy "potentialities of passion"—will, indeed, be an offence to many. As a colourist, the artist presents perhaps the truest claim to admiration, though he but imitates the Venetians. He has been compared to Tintoretto; but seeing that the English artist's works have none of the robust vigour of colour and effect, without a trace of the free, decisive handling of that mighty master of both form and colour, the comparison is most unfortunate. Mr. Rossetti had undoubtedly the peculiar "personality" of genius; hence his influence on congenial minds; but in art his works rather suggest possibilities than assert themselves as actual achievements of enduring and general acceptance.

As a poet in words, Mr. Rossetti is far better known: his gifts are here more apparent, though they have been much contested, and his fame will probably be more lasting. Of his merits in this respect it will not be necessary to dwell, as we have recently endeavoured to do justice to them in these columns. Here, again, some of his earliest efforts were inspired by Dante. In 1861 he published a collection of translations of early Italian poems, including Dante's "Vita Nuova," which was reissued in 1874 under the title of "Dante and his Circle." In 1870 was published his first volume of original "Poems." That these evinced imaginative power, if fantastic, sensuous, and narrow, in range of sympathy; and also much constructive art, if laboured, artificial, and affected, was generally admitted. The artist-recluse, such as he was known in painting, was seen again at work—living in and borrowing from the vague and mystic past, limning the picturesque aspects of things, and elaborating all to a consciously artistic result, overwrought by fevered or hypochondriac analysis of emotions and sentiments. Spontaneity, sense of actuality, and the simple directness of passions or emotions felt, not merely recalled, or dreamt of and submitted to dilettanti examination, were deficient. It was ten years before Mr. Rossetti published his second volume of poems—the "Ballads and Sonnets," recently reviewed, some of which are greatly in advance of his preceding compositions in verse.

## THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

The appointment of M. Tissot to supersede M. Challemel-Lacour as Minister of the French Republic in London is generally attributed to M. Gambetta's thinking it desirable that a post of so much importance should be intrusted to an experienced member of the French diplomatic service, not to a clever political journalist of the last Revolution. M. Tissot has been constantly employed in the regular consular and diplomatic business of France during thirty-two years, and has steadily worked his way upward from the lowest to the highest degree of official preferment. He has resided, as the consular agent of the French Government, successively at Corunna and Salonica, at Tunis, at Adrianople, and at Jassy, in Moldavia; he was also engaged on a special mission in Herzegovina and Montenegro; and he has since been the diplomatic representative of his country in Morocco, in Greece, and at Constantinople. Under the Empire, in 1863, while Consul at Jassy, he furnished to M. de Lavalette, then Special Envoy to Constantinople, valuable reports on the state of the Danubian Principalities; and, when M. de Lavalette afterwards became Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, he called M. Tissot to assist him in the political business of the Department. In 1869, M. Tissot came to London, as First Secretary to the French Embassy here; and upon the fall of the Empire, in September, 1870, he remained in London as Chargé-d'Affaires. But when, after the peace in 1871, the French Republican Government, under M. Thiers, sent a new Ambassador to London, M. Tissot went as Minister to Tangiers. In 1876, he was transferred to Athens, where he gained much favour with the Greeks; and two years ago he was promoted to the Embassy at Constantinople. It is understood that Madame la Comtesse Le Peletier d'Aunay, wife of the First Secretary to the Embassy in London, will act as presiding lady at the drawing-room receptions held by M. Tissot, during his residence here as accredited Minister of the Court of Great Britain.

## THE FUNERAL OF LONGFELLOW.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., in the beautiful Mount Auburn Cemetery, adjacent to the city of Boston, the mortal remains of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, a scholar and English poet as much beloved and esteemed in the Old Country as in the New, were committed to their final earthly resting-place. They were brought from Longfellow's dwelling, Cragie House, in the classic suburb of Cambridge; an old-fashioned mansion which belongs to American history, as it was in July, 1775, and during some months afterwards, the temporary residence and head-quarters of General Washington, while engaged in beleaguering the British garrison of Boston during the War of Independence. Among the company of invited friends were Richard H. Dana, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Greenleaf Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Dean Howells, Alexander Agassiz, Mrs. Louis Agassiz, President Eliot of Harvard College, Bronson Alcott, and George William Curtis. On the plain coffin lay a spray of passion flowers. Everything was studiously simple. Hundreds of people followed the bier to Harvard University, where the brief funeral services were read, in the Appleton Chapel. Nearly one thousand persons were present, and many could not find room. The family were absent from the chapel. Professor Everett's address was not an elaborate eulogy, but a brief and simple memorial of a neighbour, a townsman, and a friend, who was also a poet, rather than a poet merely. Some passages were delivered with quiet pathos, but without any attempt at oratory, to a tearful and sympathetic audience. The day was recognised formally in every church in Cambridge, and by many in Boston, and in other cities of the United States. At the grave in Mount Auburn Cemetery stood, on one side, Longfellow's two sons and two daughters, with his brother, the Rev. Mr. Longfellow, who read the concluding part of the funeral service; at the other side, his personal friends and literary associates, Emerson and Wendell Holmes being two of the most distinguished. Our Illustrations are from Sketches by Mr. G. W. Yass, of Boston.

Mr. Edward Shiel, who represented Athlone in the last Parliament, has been returned for the county of Meath without opposition, in succession to Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who has retired from Parliamentary life.

In a few of our earliest printed copies last week the Engravings on pages 368-9 of the Easter Volunteer Review were transposed. The Illustration at the top shows the Artists' Corps advancing to the attack; the second showing the Western Division moving on Portsdown Hill.

## NAVAL AND SUBMARINE ENGINEERING.

The Exhibition opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Easter Monday, under the patronage of the Institution of Naval Architects, the Admiralty, Lloyds' Shipping Register, the Institution of Civil Engineers, and other scientific or official authorities, was closed this week. It was visited daily by several thousand persons of superior intelligence, many of whom belonged to the classes practically acquainted with the objects to be secured by such contrivances and apparatus—namely, improvements in steam and hydraulic machinery, in marine engines and boilers, and in propellers, ships' scientific instruments, the employment of steel in ships' pumping machinery, electric lighting of ships, boat-lowering apparatus, the appliances of docks, dredging, and diving, and of wreck-raising; submarine boats, refrigerating apparatus, and the means of preventing or repairing accidents to machinery at sea. Lectures upon these subjects were delivered every day, in Berners Hall, to very attentive audiences, by the authors of approved inventions, or by other persons having special knowledge of the particular matter. Our Illustrations represent some of the means devised for saving life at sea, and for raising shipwrecked vessels. The Self-Launching Bridge Life-Raft, exhibited by Mr. R. Roper, of 143, Lewisham-high-road, New Cross, is here shown attached to the midship section of a large ocean-going steam-ship, ready for being launched into the water, as was done with the model at the Agricultural Hall. It is fitted with mast, sails, oars, compass, and seats, which also serve to hold fresh water and provisions. This raft can be used as a bridge, or gangway, for landing or embarking troops, horses, guns, or baggage. The Sea-Messenger, patented by Messrs. Rednap and Penley, of Twickenham, who call it "the Avalanche," is a buoy carrying a mast and a flag, and made visible at night with luminous paint, in which mail-bags, letters, or valuable articles of property can be placed for safety, to be picked up by some passing ship, or to be seen and fetched by boats. Evans' and Low's Patent gun, exhibited by Messrs. Low and Duff, of the Albert Machine Works, Dundee, may be used, either on shore or on board ship, being easily portable, for shooting lines to or from a vessel in distress, as is done by Manby's Rocket Apparatus. Messrs. Clark and Standfield, of 4, Broad Sanctuary, and 6, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, also of the Crown Works, Guildford-street, York-road, Lambeth, have recently given practical demonstrations of the merits of their contrivance for raising sunken ships. The difficulty, indeed, seems to be not so much that of lifting, but that of taking hold of the vessel, so as not to damage it by the cutting effects of the chain-slings, or other attachments, hitherto used. These, too, can only be used in the smooth water of rivers and harbours, as there must be an equal strain on the slings to lift the vessel successfully. The Self-Adjusting Gripping Camels, devised and constructed by Messrs. Clark and Standfield, consist each of a large buoyant domed cylinder, fixed above a transverse pontoon girder, to lie across the vessel which is to be raised, with two wedge-shaped arms, or rather jaws, which are hinged to the girder, hanging down on each side; these jaws, or claws, are fitted on their inner faces with an ingenious gripping apparatus, formed of a jointed curtain of steel links or chains, with thick bags of canvas, india-rubber, and rope network, to protect the sides of the ship when gripped, as in a vice, by the jaws fastening upon it; the dome or cylinder above, when filled with air, can raise a weight of 270 tons by its buoyancy; and a sufficient number of these machines, along the hull of the sunken ship, will be able to raise it to the surface. Messrs. Hill and Clark, of 6, Westminster Chambers, have already gained official approval for their boat-lowering apparatus, by which the boat releases itself as soon as it floats on the water, and one end cannot become detached without the other; this apparatus has been used by the Admiralty, and by some of the great Steamship Companies, during ten years past. The Collapsible or folding-up portable Boats, invented by the Rev. E. L. Berthon, have been described and illustrated in this Journal upon former occasions; they are so light, and can be packed up in so small a compass, that every passenger-ship might easily carry enough of them to hold all the persons on board; and a boat 22 ft. long, 7 ft. 4 in. wide, can be unfolded, fixed, and lowered from the ship, by two men, in less than one minute. The Whitby Life-Buoy, invented by Mr. Robert Whitby, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, has been adopted for Government service; it is shown in our Illustration, being a floating ring of 35 in. diameter, made in eight water-tight compartments filled with air, and having a chain suspended beneath to support the man's feet. This buoy will, in fact, support four men at once; it is fitted with two signal-lights, a strong whistle, and a bottle of brandy, whereby the poor fellow may keep himself alive and hope to be rescued in an hour or two. For the rescue of large numbers, in case of such a disaster as that of the Princess Alice on the Thames near Woolwich, the patent Life-Buoy Seats, combined with a furniture of fire-buckets, cork life-belts, and buoys for sea-messengers, which Mr. R. Rose, of 72, Leadenhall-street, has designed, would seem likely to be effectual. They might well be carried on board the crowded river steamers, though perhaps not equally suitable for seagoing ships.

## SKETCHES OF LIFE IN RUSSIA.

Easter festivities among the Russian people, as we have already observed, are still kept up with a great exhibition of characteristic modes of providing for the entertainment of all classes; not only by the sale of Easter cakes, Easter eggs, curds and sweetmeats, and of various articles of personal and household decoration, but also by shows resembling those formerly to be seen at the Easter Fair held in many an English country town. The Sketches by our Artist, Mr. Schönberg, presented this week, include that of the scene outside a booth in which there is a Panorama, or some attractive spectacle of that sort. We can discern, among the canvas paintings of the exterior, such figures as St. George and the Dragon, the Great Sea Serpent, or else a Whale, in conflict with a Ship, and a ferocious Bear carrying off a Child from its distracted Mother. And there are the managers, one cap in hand, inviting customers to enter, the other with a trumpet now and then sounding his loud signal that the show is ready to begin. Jewish dealers in the old-clothes' market, a pedlar with his portable stand and tray, a basket-maker carrying his wares on a barrow, figure as the subjects of minor Sketches; and the old-fashioned Russian costume is illustrated by the drawing of a peculiar head-dress, as well as by the garb of the true Muscovite standing at the provision-dealer's stall, in the upper corner of the page.

Our Portrait of the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin is from a photograph by G. Borelli, of Rome; that of M. Tissot, the new French Ambassador, from one by Abdullah Brothers, of Constantinople; that of the late Mr. Dante Rossetti, from one by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Ebury-street; and that of the late General Cannon, from one by Mr. Spink, of Brighton.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. Robert Buchanan has publicly announced that he is not wholly responsible for the dramatic version of his novel "The Shadow of the Sword" that has been advertised and announced as his work by the management of the Olympic Theatre. He showed a drama on the subject to Mr. John Coleman, a well-known actor and one of the best stage managers living, who was permitted by the author largely to remodel and rewrite the play. This permission having been given, Mr. Buchanan does not appear to have approved of Mr. Coleman's work. He objects to a curse in the second act; and he has an apparent horror of the conventional "stage peasant." What Mr. Buchanan's play would have been without Mr. Coleman's alterations it is not for me to say, as I have had no opportunity of comparing the two works; but I submit that the novelist exhibited great good sense in seeking the advice and profiting by the experience of so old a stage manager as Mr. Coleman. Authors are not always the best judges of stage effect, nor do they conscientiously study the spirit of the dramatic times. If they were occasionally less sensitive to correction they would be more successful. Many of the most valuable theatrical properties of modern days have been made so by the experienced advice of the stage manager, who has not hesitated to eliminate beautiful though pointless dialogue, and to remodel ineffective scenes. It has been said that literary actors make the best dramatists; it is certain that they avoid the pitfalls into which the purely literary dramatist occasionally falls. All who are familiar with Mr. Buchanan's admirable work, who know his bold, nervous songs, and have followed the course of his poetical prose, will quite understand his desire to make out of "The Shadow of the Sword" a purely idyllic drama, after the fashion of "L'Ami Fritz." But the experiment would have been a very dangerous one. The charming play by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian would never have succeeded in this country, where on the stage, in the present condition of public taste, the purely idyllic is voted wearisome. Gems like "Olivia" and "The Squire" succeeded because they had strong stories superadded to their inherent poetry. When Mr. Hardy dramatised his own most poetical novel, he made it very like a melodrama. The play-going public differs from the reading public, and so, I hold, Mr. Coleman was perfectly right in introducing the curse of the conscript, which is one of the most striking dramatic moments of the play, and equally right in introducing the stage peasant, who, at any rate, relieves the composition from a monotony of gloom. The cause of the ill-success of this play is, however, quite outside Mr. Buchanan's work or Mr. Coleman's alterations. The London public is accustomed to a more harmonious style of art. They patronise and applaud what is very good, but they refuse to scatter a shower of gold over mediocrity. I trust that I have explained all this without temper or offence. Mr. Robert Buchanan appears to be very angry with "London dramatic critics," and to consider them, one and all, incapable of civility or fair play. He invited them to see his plays of "Lucy Brandon" and the "Shadow of the Sword," and because they could not conscientiously recommend those works they have incurred the author's displeasure, as they incur the displeasure of everyone with whose work they disagree. This is inevitable, and is the outcome of a disagreeable duty. Of the two plays, I myself prefer "The Shadow of the Sword," but I wish that both could have been so successful as to encourage Mr. Buchanan to continue writing for the stage. His is just the temperament for dramatic writing, and just the pen that the stage requires.

The component parts of modern melodrama are romance and reality. Two distinct orders of mind have to be satisfied, and pleasure must be given to those who exercise their imagination as well as those who can derive no enjoyment except from the actualities of life presented with a pre-Raphaelite exactness. In these days we must have chivalry and costermongers, deeds of daring and degraded desperation, lovers of Arcadia and loafers of Whitechapel. Incongruity, instead of being a disadvantage, is a recommendation in a modern play of variety and action. Who, for instance, would have seen any connection between Grace Darling, the heroic daughter of the lighthouse-keeper on Longstone, one of the Farne Islands, and the two dreadful actors in a modern, grim, and dreadful tragedy that was enacted in Northumberland-street, Strand, in the month of July, 1861. What has the story of the brave girl who saved nine of the crew of the wrecked Forfarshire steamer in 1838 to do with that vulgar scene of horror close by Charing-cross Station, when an officer in the Army—Major Murray—and a money-lender, one Roberts, belaboured one another with tongs, champagne-bottles, metal vases, and every available missile until one died outright and the other had barely strength enough to go to the window and babble for help? It was the old story—*cherchez la femme!*—a woman was at the bottom of it, and the jealous money-lender wanted to put the successful officer out of the way. The task of sewing these two disjointed scraps of dramatic action and sensation together has been satisfactorily accomplished by Mr. Hugh Marston and Mr. Leonard Rae in a new drama called "Humanity," recently produced, with considerable success, at that fine theatre "down east," called The Standard. In this romance of life we have not only the Grace Darling episode and the dread details of the Northumberland-street tragedy, but a dim suggestion of our old friend the Tichborne case, which arises in the person of one Joshua Langley, an adventurer who comes over from Australia to claim and possess the Edendale estates. The real heiress is however, Grace Darling, the persecuted heroine, who suffers untold misery at the hands of the false Lord Edendale and his accomplice, a polished scamp, called Carlo Silvani. The drama advances by progressive stages of interest. Grace Darling, going out in a small boat on a stormy sea, saves her lover from drowning and secures the documents proving her claim to her property. Her innocence of all the charges of petty larceny forced upon her character is clearly established, and nothing remains to be done but to administer poetical justice to the two villains, Lord Edendale and Silvani, who have both loved and married the same woman. It is the end of the play, and these two Kilkenny cats must be disposed of; so the authors follow the ugly precedent of the Strand tragedy of 1861 with an exactness and fidelity that are almost appalling. If the last scene in the "Lights o' London" and in this play of "Humanity" are samples of the simple pleasures of the people, we must be developing a strange taste for bloodthirstiness. The free fight of the costers and roughs in the first play was sufficiently tinged with horror; but this domestic tragedy is far worse. No detail is spared. The scene is elaborated with painful fidelity. The duel to the death begins with pistols, proceeds to tongs, poker, vases, plates, and champagne bottles. Windows are smashed with chair legs, the two men fight to the top of a rickety staircase, and fall down with a crash, their faces are smeared with blood, and the curtain falls upon a wreck of furniture and humanity. The scene, if it can be said to belong to the province of art, was at least well done; and the drama has the advantage of the assistance of Mr. Arthur Daer, a fine manly young actor, who

takes the part of Carlo Silvani, and fights Mr. Edward Sass with a desperation that must be highly satisfactory to the new realistic disciples of the "blood and thunder" school. Mr. J. A. Arnold, a capital actor of character, and Mr. Ernest Wilmore, a clever low comedian, also distinguished themselves.

C. S.

The Easter novelties at the Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, continue to attract large audiences. "Night Birds," the work of Messrs. G. L. Gordon and Joseph Mackay, is a melo-drama of a pronounced conventional type, in which virtue is oppressed by vice through five long acts and eventually triumphs at the fall of the curtain. The moralities being thus propitiated in the result, it is perhaps unnecessary, it would certainly be unpleasant, to dwell upon the means by which the end is attained. We may observe, however, that it is possible to point the moral that honesty is the best policy without introducing honesty to scenes where that quality is rarely found and never retained for any length of time. The whole of the third act is objectionable in this respect, and its excision would greatly improve the piece. The drama is followed by a burlesque called "De Lights of London," in which three hands have been employed to travestie Mr. G. R. Sims's popular play, the trio of authors being M. M. Wallis Mackay, Lennard, and Gordon. The songs in this trifle are happily conceived, and are excellently sung by Miss Emily Nichols as Bess, Miss Lindon as Harold Armitage, and Miss De Wyndale as Philosopher Jack.

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels set forth a holiday programme, abounding in those hilarious buffo songs, quaint jokes, tunefully rendered choruses, and humorous burlesques, for which this famous troupe has long been renowned at St. James's Hall. With quip and song, Mr. G. W. Moore, Prince of "bones," provides a merry and varied entertainment, wherein the practical jokes of "Mrs. Simpson's Ball" and "Jumbo and Elephant William" are relieved by such harmoniously sung ditties as "The sheep-bells on the hill," and "Birds and Blossoms," and "Oh! Barney, come back to me!" Sir Henry Bishop's fine chorus, "The Halt of the Caravan," is another praiseworthy feature of the Easter programme.

MUSIC.  
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

We have already given a summary of the prospectus of the arrangements for the new season at this establishment, and have now to record the opening thereof on Tuesday evening. As usual on a first night, the opera chosen was a familiar one; in this case Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" having been selected, with a cast similar to that of previous occasions, Madame Fursch-Madi was the Valentine, Madame Alwina Valleria Margherita di Valois, and Madame Trebelli the page Urbano; three excellent representatives of those characters; other principal parts having also been effectively filled, especially those of Raoul di Nangis by Signor Mierzwinsky, Conte di San Bris by Signor De Reszke, Conte di Nevers by Signor Cotogni, and Marcello by Signor Gresse. The lady first named sang and acted with fine effect, notwithstanding that she was suffering from a cold, for which an apology was made. In the important duet with Marcello in the *Pré aux Clercs*, and still more in the conspiracy scene and the grand duet with Raoul (at the end of the fourth act), with which the opera now generally terminates, Madame Fursch-Madi produced a marked impression. Signor Mierzwinsky's resonant voice and high chest notes were most effectively displayed in the duel-septet and the great duet with Valentine; in which latter, especially, he sang with genuine dramatic feeling. As on previous occasions, Madame Valleria gave the florid music of her part with fluent and brilliant execution, and the Page's songs were charmingly rendered by Madame Trebelli. The other three characters were also excellently sustained; Signor Gresse's voice having apparently gained in power since his début here last season, as evidenced in his very effective delivery of the chorale, and "L'iff-paff" song in the first act, and in Marcello's share of the duet with Valentine. The orchestra—with Mr. Carrodus as leading violinist—was in every way worthy of the reputation of the establishment, and the chorus was generally satisfactory, fully so in the great scene of the benediction of the poniards. Signor Bevignani conducted with the practised skill and care which he has manifested here for several past seasons. The National Anthem was given, by chorus and orchestra, before the opera. For Thursday, "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced, with the return of Madame Sembrich as Lucia; and for this (Saturday) evening "Faust" was promised, with the first appearances of Mdlle. Olga Berghi and M. Bouhy, respectively, as Margherita and Mefistofele.

The formation of the Royal Italian Opera Company (Limited), projected some time ago, is now proceeding, the lamented death of Mr. Frederick Gye having rendered necessary the realisation and division of his estate among his family. The scheme is a comprehensive one, comprising operatic and concert performances in the Royal Italian Opera House, the Floral Hall, Her Majesty's Theatre, and in the provinces and America. The capital of the company is £200,000, and this will effect the purchase of all the properties and interests associated with the establishments above referred to. A very important feature is the appointment of Mr. Ernest Gye as managing director, an office for which he is eminently qualified by business aptitude and the valuable experience gained during a part of his father's career and since. The engagement of Mr. Mapleson to superintend the operatic business in the United States is also a valuable point in the arrangements, this gentleman having had great and special experience on that ground. For financial details the carefully prepared prospectus issued should be consulted.

The Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts were resumed last week, after one week's interruption. The programme included the first performance here of a new Piano-forte Concerto composed by Herr Eduard Schütt, a young Russian, who completed his musical studies at the Leipzig Conservatorium, and has recently settled at Vienna. The work consists of three divisions—"Allegro Energico" in G minor, "Moderato Assai" in B flat, and "Allegro Grazioso" in G major. It is well written for the display of the principal instrument, to which are assigned many brilliant bravura passages, with others in a pleasingly melodious style. The orchestral writing is also varied and effective, the work generally being less vague and incoherent than is the case with many productions of the new German school. The concerto, altogether, is full of promise as the production of so young a composer. Mr. H. Blower made a highly successful first appearance at these concerts, and was deservedly applauded in Handel's air, "O, ruddier than the cherry," his other song having been Schubert's "The Wanderer." Madame Simico also contributed effective vocal performances, the remainder of the programme calling for no specific notice. A new symphony by Anton Dvorak is to be given for the first time here at this week's concert.

Mr. Ganz's new series of concerts at St. James's Hall begins this (Saturday) afternoon, the dates of the remaining performances being May 6 and 20, June 3 and 17.

The concert at the Royal Albert Hall this (Saturday) afternoon is to include the novel feature of a performance of the music of the garden scene from "Faust," with the singers in the costumes of the respective characters; Madame Christine Nilsson as Marguerite, Madame Trebelli as Siebel, Mr. Maas as Faust, and Signor Foli as Mephistopheles.

Signor Machiavelli (vocalist) gave a soirée musicale at the Beethoven Rooms on Tuesday evening, when he was assisted by several eminent performers, vocal and instrumental.

A concert, supported by eminent artists, was given at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, in aid of that deserving institution, the Covent Garden Life-Boat Fund.

The Schubert Society gave the second concert of their sixteenth season at the Langham Hall on Thursday evening.

Madame Sophie Menter, the renowned pianist, will give a recital at St. James's Hall next Monday afternoon, and a second on May 5.

Mr. Oscar Beringer's fifth annual recital is to take place next Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall.

The second of this year's concerts of the Bach Society takes place next Wednesday evening, with a programme of a purely classical nature.

The Philharmonic Society's concert of Thursday next will possess special interest, as it will bring forward—for the first time in England—Rubinstein's cantata, "Paradise Lost."

Madame Pinart will give a matinée musicale on Thursday afternoon, May 4, at Steinway Hall.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Craven Meeting seldom passes over without bringing about some changes in the quotations on future events, and it was not, therefore, surprising last week to see Paragon emerge from obscurity, and take a prominent place in the betting on the Two Thousand, whilst, at one time, Kingdom became nearly as good a favourite as Bruce for the Derby. These two horses came into notice through their performances during the early part of the week, and the result of one or two events that were decided on the Thursday and Friday was not without its influence on the future. Though there was a field of nine for the Craven Stakes, this event really looked at the mercy of Marden, who was opposed by a very ragged lot indeed. He seemed to be winning easily some distance from home, but little Laureate stuck gamely to him, and managed to do him by a short head. Like his own brother, The Abbot, Marden has a most heart-breaking knack of running second; but, whilst the former was generally defeated from having the ill-luck to meet something a little too good for him, the latter is, we fear, a rogue, and loses his races through not having the heart to struggle. Laureate, who disappointed his party in the Middle Park Plate last season, is a splendidly-bred horse, being by Rosicrucian from Laura, the dam of Lemnos, Fraulein, Petrarch, &c.; but he is rather wanting in size and length, and neither he nor Marden need be thought of in connection with the great events of the year. Fiddler galloped right away from Great Carle and Soltykoff over the D.I., and thus made some amends for his Northampton defeat. Ten runners furnished material for a very interesting race in the International Handicap, and Barbe Bleue (6 st. 11 lb.) scored such an easy victory that he may be regarded as a fair outsider for the Derby. Amongst the beaten lot were Spring Tide (8 st. 5 lb.), Guthrun (7 st.), Incendiary (8 st. 4 lb.), and Mistake (8 st. 11 lb.), all of them useful animals; and the son of Boiard made such an example of them that he may be equal to winning a race or two in fairer company. The uncertain Corky did not at all relish being called upon for the third time in four days, and ran all over the course in a Biennial Plate, a bad example that was followed by Merinos; so Myra was left to win at her leisure. After her defeat by Pebble, Petticoat was scarcely so good a favourite as Tyndrum in a Private Sweepstakes over five furlongs of the Abingdon Mile; still she had little trouble in beating the son of Blue Gown, who did not finish very generously.

The card on the opening day at Epsom was not a very interesting one, and, though the rings were well filled, we never saw fewer people present on the hill on a Metropolitan day. Lord Rosebery secured a Maiden Plate with a very fashionably-bred filly by Macaroni—Bonnie Agnes; and then a poor field of seven turned out for the Great Surrey Handicap. Old Chevrolon (9 st.) ran as well as he always does over this course, but could not quite concede the required weight to Leeds (6 st. 10 lb.). Five runners made up a very poor field for the Metropolitan, which was little less than a gift for Fiddler (7 st. 11 lb.), the unlucky Prudhomme (7 st. 7 lb.), who has been hurdle-racing during the winter, proving the best of the remainder; whilst Brown Bess (7 st. 5 lb.), who scored such an unexpected victory in this event last year, was third. The best field of the day was brought together for the Westminster Stakes, which was at first regarded as a match between Alfonso and Pebble. Soon, however, a "dark" filly by Speculum—Gardenia, in Lord Rosebery's stable, was so heavily backed that she was decidedly favourite at the fall of the flag, and eventually won very easily indeed. Alfonso made some sort of a fight with her, and finished second; but Pebble cut up so badly that his defeat of Petticoat last week must be regarded as a fluke.

In spite of a change for the worse in the weather, there was an immense attendance on the Downs on Wednesday, and the sport showed great improvement on that which had been provided on the previous day. Chevrolon (9 st. 12 lb.) repeated his victory of last year in the Stamford Plate, and then the chief interest centred in the paddock, where the City and Suburban candidates were being prepared for the fray. The field only numbered fourteen, by far the smallest number that have taken part in the race since 1857, when only thirteen came to the post. There was little or no change in the betting prior to the start, which took place at the second attempt, and all calculations were upset by the easy victory of Pasac (6 st. 7 lb.), a cast-off from Mr. Lorillard's stable, who was followed home by Master Waller (7 st. 8 lb.) and Sc. beli (8 st. 2 lb.), the last-named of whom seriously interfered with Master Waller, or Mr. Crawford's colt might have made an even better fight of it. The Hyde Park Plate went to the highly-tried Rookery, a daughter of Hampton, and Archer had an extraordinary day, being apparently invincible in the minor events.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that out of the eighty Brethren of the Charter House there are fourteen gentlemen who are upwards of eighty-three years of age.

The Lords of the Admiralty have sanctioned the expenditure of £400 for the erection of a gymnasium in connection with the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness.

A new public abattoir of Dublin was opened last week by the Lord Mayor and Corporation in state. The Lord Mayor, in commemoration of the event, was presented with a gold key.



Bedouins Selling Antiquities.  
Climbing a Pyramid.  
Head of a Bedouin.

Railway from Cairo to Siout.  
View of Pyramids, from the Nile.  
The Nile at Boulak, Cairo.  
Visiting an Arab Household.  
The "False Pyramid."

Guides to the Pyramids.  
Interior of Pyramid of Mycerinus.  
Sheik of Village near the Pyramids.



PETS. BY C. T. GARLAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## THE SILENT MEMBER.

Over Ireland still hangs the one black cloud, which darkens the United Kingdom. It filled Parliament with gloom when the Houses broke up for the Easter Recess; kept Mr. Forster busily occupied in Dublin, and the Prime Minister and his other colleagues ingloriously mute in England; caused even the Leaders of the Opposition to speak with 'bated breath in Liverpool last week; and remained undisplaced when the House of Commons reassembled on Monday, and the House of Lords on Thursday, after the holidays. Murder yet stalks abroad in Ireland. Lawlessness is uncurbed. It behoves all classes of men who would see this agrarian crime suppressed to strengthen the hands of the Government at this deplorable juncture.

Mr. Gladstone, who hid his anxiety beneath a show of cheerfulness, typified by the flower he wore in his button-hole, was not in his seat in time on Monday to reply to any of the Irish questions; and when the Premier paid the dark-browed irreconcilable, Mr. Healy, the compliment of crossing the floor to address a few words to him privately, it was thought the right hon. gentleman did so to personally express his regret for his absence to the hon. member. With this act of courtesy on the part of the Leader of the House to Mr. Parnell's bitterest free-lance, and with the liberation of Mr. Parnell himself from Kilmainham on parole, it undeniably looked as if the Ministry were, at any rate, prepared on their side to hold out the olive-branch to the Home Rule members.

Mr. Sexton, the best of Mr. Parnell's debaters, was to prove himself the obdurate one of his Party, however. The hon. member, first opposing progress of the Army Bill in Committee on the score of the military's proclivity for seizing cars in Ireland rather arbitrarily, next made himself the champion of the soldier's wife. In this chivalrous capacity Mr. Sexton, unwise seemingly that the wedding bells should ring for naught in the Army, wished to insert a new clause rendering it more binding on Tommy Atkins to maintain his wife and children. Mr. Childers promised the matter should be looked into. But Mr. Sexton found some Radical support. On a division, the amendment was, nevertheless, defeated by 116 to 49 votes; and the Army Bill was then reported.

The "Fourth Party" has been temporarily dislocated since the illness of Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Chaplin has now and again shown a partiality for his advantageous seat on the corner of the front bench below the gangway. Deprived of their dashing leader, Mr. Gorst and Sir H. Drummond Wolff no longer habitually sit together. The return of the noble Lord (thoroughly restored to health, it is to be hoped, by his trip across the Atlantic) will probably bring the "Fourth Party" together again. We are too much indebted for the enlivenment of debate to Lord Randolph Churchill not to regret his absence, and its cause.

Bravely, though, do the two chief remaining members of the temporarily disrupted "Fourth Party" strive to maintain the credit. Mr. Gorst, to wit, on Monday endeavoured to make the still, small voice of conscience heard with regard to our treatment of Cetewayo. With the name of the ex-King of Zululand on his shield, Mr. Gorst entered the lists, ready to do battle on behalf of his sable client. But there were few to fight. In plainer language, Mr. Gorst moved that an humble address be presented to the Crown praying that Cetewayo should be released from captivity. In argument, the hon. and learned member went further, and advised that the exiled monarch should be reinstated King of the Zulus. Lord Chelmsford displayed his interest in the motion (cordially seconded by Mr. W. Fowler) by occupying a seat in the Peers' Gallery. It was to be gathered from the friendly tone Mr. Gladstone adopted in speaking of Cetewayo (who was "on parole," not in captivity, the Premier maintained) that the whole case of Zululand and the ex-King is being considered by the Government, with a probability that the outcome of the deliberations may be favourable to Cetewayo's claims. Reasonably satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's statement, Mr. Gorst withdrew his motion, and went on his way rejoicing. The danger of fires in the metropolitan theatres and music-halls was the parable next taken up; but Mr. Dixon-Hartland (who paid, in passing, a deserved compliment to Captain Shean for the rules he has framed for extinguishing of fires in places of amusement) could draw from Sir William Harcourt nothing more satisfactory than that the responsibility of ensuring the public safety rested between the Lord Chamberlain's Office and the Metropolitan Board of Works. Finally, on Monday, in Committee, Mr. Childers secured the good round sum of £2,966,000 for provisions for the Army.

His eye ever with a fine frenzy rolling over the horizon in search of any clouds that may be scudding abroad, Sir H. Drummond Wolff may be justly regarded as the ready-made Foreign Secretary of the "Fourth Party." He sought to make good his claim to this position on Tuesday by an animated onslaught on the Government because of their employment of Mr. Errington as a kind of semi-official Ambassador to his Holiness the Pope. But Mr. Gladstone, owning the soft impeachment in so far as Earl Granville actually had requested Mr. Errington to convey to his Holiness some accurate information respecting the state of Ireland, had no difficulty in piercing the airy bubbles Sir Drummond Wolff had blown round a simple and natural proceeding. Perhaps, no stronger proof could be adduced of the satisfactory nature of the Ministerial explanation than the fact that it aroused an earnest protest from Mr. Newdegate, whose increasing solemnity of manner is becoming quite pathetic. Sir J. M'Kenna's prosing about the "unequal incidence of Imperial taxation in Ireland"—an inequality far more noticeable this side of St. George's Channel—gradually emptied the House, which was counted out at an early hour in the evening.

Seeing that the House has been now counted out on seven Tuesdays this Session, and considering that the legislative business of the Government is sadly and unprecedentedly in arrears, it may be admitted that there were grounds for the question Mr. Justin M'Carthy gave notice of on Wednesday—whether the Prime Minister would take steps to keep the House on Tuesdays for important business? Not till after the Budget has been introduced by Mr. Gladstone, on Monday next, will the House be called upon to resume the consideration of the proposed new rules of procedure. As the Closure rule has not yet been sanctioned, except inferentially by the rejection of Mr. Marriott's amendment, the field of discussion threatens to be limitless, unless the leaders on both sides come to some understanding on the point.

Mr. Shiel, the Home Rule member chosen for Meath in place of Michael Davitt, took his seat on Tuesday; and on Wednesday a new writ was ordered for West Somerset, which is in the throes of an election by reason of Major Lee's acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds. Wednesday was mainly taken up with the second reading (by 95 against 31 votes) of Mr. Leahy's bill to make the elections of guardians in Ireland triennial instead of annual, and the consideration of Mr. Ashton Dilke's Parliamentary Elections Expenses Bill.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 18.

Once more my hopes and the hopes of thousands of my fellow-creatures are about to be crowned by a brilliant realisation or blighted by a bitter disappointment. The chances are strongly, overwhelmingly, in favour of their being blighted. However, on Thursday next will take place the public drawing of the lottery of the Dramatic Artists' Society, and some happy mortal will win the *gros lot* of 100,000 francs. Meanwhile the speculators in lottery tickets do not seem to have done a good business this time, for during the past two or three days along the boulevards the usual cries of the vendors of obscene journals have been varied by the yelping of young Israelites: *A tixhuit sous j'ai tes pillets!* And then another would chirp in: *A tisept sous j'ai quelques pillets!* As I came out of the theatre last night I bought a ticket finally at four sous below par, the last of a vendor's stock. "If that ticket only won!" said I. "That may well be," remarked my Israelite, "*buisque c'est le ternier!*" The reasoning was not very conclusive; still it was comforting.

A propos of the cries of the vendors on the boulevards, the Government has prepared a bill intended to cover offences against decency committed by "writings, printed matter, bills, engravings, paintings, emblems, or images." Of late the boulevards of Paris have been a disgrace to any civilised city, and it is high time that the police should be empowered to interfere. Only now the literary folks are alarmed. The terms of the proposed law are too elastic. "Writings and paintings" is too sweeping. The novelists and poets have a vivid recollection of the manner in which a tribunal treated *Baudelaire's "Fleurs du Mal"* and *Gustave Flaubert's "Madame Bovary."* They remember, too, that in a recent case the *bâtonnier* of the order of advocates characterised Gautier's "*Mademoiselle de Maupin*" as "a complete treatise of debauchery and libertinage." The novelists and poets do not ask anything better than the suppression of the pornographs, but they protest against investing the magistracy with the right of literary and artistic censorship.

After months, almost after years, of delay M. Ambroise Thomas's new opera, "*Françoise de Rimini*," was brought out at the Opera on Friday last. On the first night the piece was decided not a success. Long, tiresome, uninteresting, no character, such were the verdicts of the critical and *blâisé* audience. Amongst the critics few whose words have any weight have ventured to defend M. Thomas by pleading the science and perfection of his music. The Wagnerians and the partisans of the lyric drama have demonstrated without difficulty that "*Françoise de Rimini*" is simply a series of airs, duos, trios, symphonic episodes and choruses connected together arbitrarily by a recitative; that the plot of the piece is too ridiculous to bear analysis; that none of the characters hold together; and, in short, that the piece has neither ideas nor dramatic unity. The limits of this letter do not permit me to develop the grounds of these sweeping criticisms; I am simply endeavouring to give the general impression produced by the work. As far as concerns the section of Parisian society known as "*tout Paris*"—a section which, it must be confessed, carries depreciation often to excess—the opinion about "*Françoise de Rimini*" is summed up in two words—*four complets*, total failure. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the same author's "*Hamlet*" was unanimously pronounced to be long, tiresome, and ridiculous—a fact which does not prevent it from maintaining its place in the repertory. In "*Françoise de Rimini*" there is an excellent Spanish ballet, the only part of the work whose success is uncontested, thanks to the choreographic skill of Mdlle. Rosita Mauri. The prima donna, Mdlle. Caroline Salla, whose début was preceded by so much drum-beating, failed to impress favourably a Parisian audience.

Nothing remarkable has happened during the past week in the world of fashion. The steeplechases at the Croix de Berny brought out a few well-appointed coaches, it being considered  *chic* to tool down to this meeting. In the afternoon, society has honoured the Concours Hippique with its presence. Never in previous years has the horse show had such success. Every day the vast Palais de l'Industrie was crowded, and every morning the boulevard journals repeated the bulletin of the previous day, testifying to the presence of the "*tout Paris*," the "*haute gomme*," the "*crème*," the "*gratin*," "the top of the basket," the "*élite des tendresses*."

The funeral of Madame de Balzac last Wednesday was a melancholy sight. There were not more than fourteen people there, including the priests, and those who did follow the lady to her grave were, with one or two exceptions, Poles—a handful of those foreigners whom exile has early accustomed to press around a bier for fear their own may be deserted. Even the Société des Gens de Lettres had neglected to send a delegate, and of those soi-disant disciples of the master who noisily cite the name of Balzac to attract attention to their own paltry wares, not one sent a bouquet or a wreath of flowers to deck the funeral car of the widow of the author of the "*Comédie Humaine*."

The excellent *équière*, Mdlle. Emilie Loisset, to whose début at the Cirque d'été the Parisians were looking forward with expectation, died yesterday from injuries sustained while training one of her horses on Saturday.

A new verse translation of "*Othello*," by M. Louis de Gramont, was brought out at the Odéon on Saturday. *Othello* is played by Taillade, and Desdemona by Mdlle. Tessandier. The piece is admirably mounted, and the translation fairly good and very faithful; but it is to be feared that this attempt to acclimatise Shakespeare in Paris will not be any more successful than previous attempts by poets of greater talent than M. de Gramont.

T. C.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening in connection with the opening of a new school which has lately been erected in Raymond-street, Battersea Park-road, by the London School Board. Mr. James Stiff, Chairman of the Works Committee, presided.

On Monday the customary Easter banquet given by the Lord Mayor took place at the Mansion House, the guests numbering about 300. The toast of the Foreign Ministers was responded to by the Envoy from Roumania and the Chinese Chargé-d'Affaires; that of the Houses of Parliament by Lord Thurlow and Mr. Marjoribanks, M.P.; and that of the Treasurers of the Royal Hospitals by Mr. Baggallay, who fills that office in the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem.

An act of great bravery occurred in connection with a fire at Stockport on Saturday night. Ann Loftus, aged sixteen years, escaped from the house in which the fire originated, but immediately afterwards discovered that her sister, aged seven, was still on the premises. Placing a shawl across her mouth, the girl rushed back into the house, ascended the stairs, which were then on fire, groped her way through the smoke, and, finding her sister, succeeded in rescuing her. The girl was burnt about the face, but otherwise escaped injury.

## "PETS."

The manly gravity and natural dignity of this elderly sixteenth-century gentleman, who might be a comrade of Sir Walter Raleigh or Sir Francis Drake, none the worse for smoking his pipe and lounging at the house-door with his sweet little daughter, in the season of repose at home, command our interest in Mr. Garland's agreeable picture. As for the pretty child, whose artless amusement in feeding her feathered "Pets" has furnished a title for the pleasant scene of domestic life, her tenderness and playfulness may well afford to such a retired veteran, after long years of toil, of strife and peril, by land and sea, the most delightful solace that a fond father's heart can enjoy. The pigeons, too, are charming little creatures to watch in their brisk airy movements, descending from the wall, or rising again, hovering to and fro, circling around the hand that feeds them, striving to intercept one another, or standing below expectant of what she may chance to let drop. It is, altogether, quite a small idyll fraught with the most innocent sense of loving pleasure, and with a touch of sympathy between age and youth, between the care-worn sire and the fresh-hearted little maiden, not much beyond infancy, his dearest home companion, which every one is glad to see.

## OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN EGYPT.

A page of Engraving in this Number of our Journal consists of Sketches furnished by M. Montbard, our Special Artist, who has been employed in delineating the scenery and popular life of Egypt since the affairs of that country became a political topic of the day. He has sketched views of the Nile and its banks; at Boulak, a suburb and river-port of that city, where the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities is established; along the line of the railway, which runs parallel with the river, up its mighty course, towards Siout, the chief town of Upper Egypt; and near Ghizeh, a few miles above Cairo, with the first view of the amazing Pyramids. Those stupendous works of antiquity, from thirty to forty centuries old, stand upon a rocky platform, 150 ft. high, with the Libyan mountain range behind them. The ground upon which they are erected, as well as the desert plain beneath, is now covered with deep layers of sand, but was probably, in the age of the Pharaohs, a cultivated and inhabited tract of country, on the left or west bank of the Nile. The Pyramids are built of limestone blocks from the quarries at Masarah, on the eastern or Arabian side of the river, but were cased, at least one of them was, with finely cut triangular slabs of Syenite granite, which was highly polished; and the masonry throughout is so neat and exact, that the jointing is not easily seen. The largest Pyramid is about as high as St. Paul's Cathedral, and its base is about the size of Lincoln's-inn-fields. It is the northernmost Pyramid, often called the Pyramid of Cheops, which is usually ascended by tourists, as this has been stripped of the smooth stone casing, and the blocks, each about 4 ft. high, serve for steps to climb to the top. But it is rough and hard climbing, and the Arabs or Bedouins engaged as guides are wont to drag and push the struggling Englishman or Frenchman, pulling him up by the arms, lifting his feet and legs, and shoving his body unceremoniously forward in a manner that is not very pleasant. They will by no means let him try to get up alone, and their vociferation, when they have him in custody, is alarming to a timid or nervous stranger. Two or three of the Pyramids can be entered, by narrow, low-roofed passages, which turn steeply up and down, to explore the inner sepulchral chambers, in which was found more than one sarcophagus, with the mummies of ancient Kings, now in the British Museum or elsewhere. The so-called Pyramid of Mycerinus is but half the size of those above mentioned, and is rather believed to have been constructed, at a much later date, by Queen Nitocris, widow of Thothmes III., who reigned in the fifteenth century before Christ. Our Artist has sketched a party of visitors with torches clambering up the interior passages of this Pyramid. There are other groups of Pyramids in Middle and Lower Egypt, to the number of thirty-nine altogether, but all on the western side of the Nile, and near the margin of the desert, which has greatly encroached upon the inhabited territory of the ancient kingdom, by the continual advancing movement of the sands. The last of them, going up from Boulak to Minieh, is called "the False Pyramid," from a belief that its centre is not composed of artificial masonry, but is a portion of the solid rock; its base is 350 ft. square, and its shape differs much from that of the regular pyramidal structures. The human figures drawn by our artist are Bedouin guides, and sellers of relics of antiquity, with the head of a village Sheik and another leading man. He shows us, also, the interior of an Arab hut or cottage, where a European visitor sits conversing with the people.

The gardens which have taken the place of the old tombstones round the ancient Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, have been thrown open to the public.

The Temple Opera-House at Bolton, one of the largest theatres in the provinces, was destroyed by fire after the audience had quitted it last Saturday night.

Opposition is being organised to the proposal to remove Smeaton's lighthouse from the Eddystone Rock and to re-erect it on Plymouth Hoe.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, on Monday afternoon, May 22. The Duke of Cambridge, president of the association, will take the chair.

The trial of Maclean for shooting at her Majesty took place at the Reading Assize Court on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty" on the ground of insanity, and the prisoner was therefore ordered to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure.

Over thirty miners are believed to have lost their lives by an explosion in the Tudhoe Colliery, near Durham. One of the explorers who went to the rescue of the imprisoned men was suffocated.—Another colliery explosion, attended with loss of life, has occurred at West Stanley pit, Durham.

"General" Booth, writing to the *Times*, incidentally gives some striking evidence as to the growth of the Salvation Army. In three years and a half its corps have risen from 48 to 286; and the number of officers engaged in and wholly supported by the work from 100 to 623.

Mrs. Harris, of Wheeler-end, near Wycombe, celebrated her hundredth birthday last week, and in honour of the occasion was drawn in a carriage in triumphal procession through the village by more than 200 of her children and grandchildren. Of the former ten were present out of sixteen.

Sir William Harcourt has communicated with the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, proposing that each should appoint a scientific analyst to investigate cases of criminal poisoning. The colleges have readily consented to do so.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty, while on her homeward journey from Mentone, was met at the Gare de Bercy by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and at the Nice railway station by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Cherbourg was reached at half-past six p.m. on Thursday week, when the Queen and Princess Beatrice embarked on board the Victoria and Albert, where they passed the night. The next day being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Princess's birthday, the band of the 25th Regiment of the French Army played a selection of music on board the Royal yacht in the morning, the Victoria and Albert steaming off at half-past ten for Portsmouth, convoyed by the Alberta, the Enchantress, and the Galatea. The Royal flotilla, after a somewhat heavy passage, reached Portsmouth at four o'clock. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the chief naval officials received her Majesty on landing, a guard of honour of the Royal Marines being in attendance. The Royal travellers continued their journey by special train, proceeding by the South-Western and Great Western Railways to Windsor, where the Mayor and Corporation received the Queen at the station. Most of the inhabitants of the borough turned out to greet her Majesty on her welcome return, and a detachment of the 2nd Scots Guards, opposite Henry VIII's Gateway, saluted as she passed to the castle. The Queen and the Princess are in excellent health.

Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty on Saturday; and Prince Leopold arrived from Paris, his Royal Highness, although still slightly lame from his fall, being in good health. The Hon. Victor Spencer joined the Royal dinner circle.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. Francis J. Holland, Minister of Quebec Chapel, officiating. Prince and Princess Christian and Duke Ernest Günther of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with her Majesty; and Prince Alfred and the Princesses of Edinburgh, who were staying at Cumberland Lodge, visited the Queen. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove out.

Princess Christian dined with the Queen on Monday; and the Royal family have taken their usual out-of-door exercise during the week.

The Duke of Albany's marriage takes place next Thursday.

General Sir C. H. Ellice is appointed a K.G.C.B.; and Mr. F. S. Reilly, Q.C., in recognition of legal services rendered to the Foreign and Colonial Departments; and Mr. R. Hart, Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, are made Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.

The dedication of Epping Forest to the "use of the people for ever" by her Majesty is fixed to take place on May 13. The Queen will travel from Windsor by the Great Western, Metropolitan, and Great Eastern Railways to Chingford, and drive through the forest to King's Oak, where an address will be presented; returning by another route.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who had a family party staying at Sandringham, including Princess Louise of Lorne, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, in the park, on Sunday morning, with their daughters and their relations; the Rector officiating. The Royal party went to the afternoon service at West Newton church, the Rector being assisted by the Rev. J. F. Mitchell. Their Royal Highnesses' visitors left on Monday for their respective homes, and the Prince came to Marlborough House. The Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud left Sandringham on Wednesday for town.

The Prince and Princess have consented to visit Leicester on Whit Monday, in order to open the new Abbey Park, which is now being completed at a cost of over £40,000.

The Prince and Princess intend visiting Bradford for the purpose of opening the new Technical School, the date fixed being June 23. The Royal visitors will arrive at Milner Field, the residence of Mr. Titus Salt, on the previous evening, and on the day following the inaugural ceremony the Prince and Princess will attend a bazaar in aid of the Church Institute. His Royal Highness will also be present at a gathering of the Freemasons of West Yorkshire during his visit.

His Royal Highness has given his patronage and approval to the Museum and Art Gallery Extension Scheme of the Plymouth Institution, and has directed a grant of £50 to be made to the fund from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. He has also contributed £10 10s. towards the funds of the Royal Army Coffee Taverns' Association.

Princess Christian was present last Saturday at the opening of some new parochial schools at Sunninghill, near Ascot.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who came from Paris, landed at Folkestone on Tuesday for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the New Convalescent Home to be erected on the East Cliff. They were received by Sir Edward Watkin and other gentlemen at the pier, whence they drove in the carriage of Mrs. Dawkins, the foundress of the home, to the Pavilion Hotel, where they lunched, after which their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the site, where a large concourse of people, with numerous clergy, had assembled. After a short service the Duchess, with a silver trowel, "truly laid" the first stone. Her Royal Highness next visited the old convalescent home at Shelloes-street, the Duke going with Sir Edward Watkin to inspect the Channel Tunnel. After leaving the home the Duchess went to the vicarage and to the old parish church, accompanied by the Vicar. Their Royal Highnesses left at a quarter to five for Clarence House.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Biarritz for Paris yesterday week. The health of the Duchess has greatly improved. The last week of their stay was a busy one. They went to see the processions at Fenuentarabia and San Sebastian; the Duke laid the first stone of a new English club at Biarritz, and took part in several lawn-tennis matches between the players of Pau and Biarritz. Their Royal Highnesses passed a day at Pau, and were entertained by Lady Strathmore at luncheon.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Lyonel Plantagenet Tollemache, eldest son of the Hon. W. F. Tollemache, M.P., and grandson of Lord Tollemache of Helmingham, married Lady Sybil King, daughter of Robert Edward, seventh Earl of Kingston, on the 13th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Arnald de Grey, brother of Lord Walsingham, with Miss Margaret Ponsonby, daughter of the Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Ponsonby-Fane, took place on Monday at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

The marriage of the Hon. Henry Brougham and Lady Musgrave, widow of the late Sir R. C. Musgrave, of Eden Hall, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

The marriage of Mr. Charles H. R. Williams, brother of Sir William G. Williams, Bart., of Bodewyddan, North Wales, and the Hon. Mabel Emma Boscombe, youngest daughter of Viscount Falmouth, took place on Tuesday at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## SPAIN.

The King received M. Andrieux, the new French Ambassador at Madrid, on Monday, with much cordiality.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday an amendment authorising the Government to denounce the French Treaty of Commerce with one year's notice at any period of its duration, should it prove prejudicial to Spanish industries, was rejected by 202 to 65 votes.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived on Wednesday at Wiesbaden, where he will remain until the middle of May. The Empress follows later, after visiting her brother, the Grand Duke of Weimar.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

On the 12th inst. the marriage of Princess Therese Liechtenstein with Prince Franz Joseph Arnulf of Bavaria took place in the Liechtenstein Palace, Vienna.

Last Saturday the extraordinary session of the Austrian Delegation was opened by the President, Herr von Schmerling, who expressed the hope that order would ere long be established in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in preparation for the time when they might be incorporated with the Empire. The extraordinary credit demanded, amounting to 23,733,000 fl., was referred to the Budget Committee.

## RUSSIA.

It is announced that the coronation of the Czar is to take place at Moscow in August next, the festivities to continue for a fortnight, and to cost about a million and a half sterling.

Still another Nihilist plot is reported to have been discovered in Moscow. The story is to the effect that a mine has been found under the church in which the Czar's coronation was to have taken place. Eighty workmen, it is said, have been arrested, and search is being made for a second mine. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* learns, in connection with late arrests at Moscow, that, in addition to the eighty workmen engaged at the cathedral where the coronation ceremonies were to be held, an official occupying an important position at the exhibition buildings was also arrested. The Czar has accepted the offer of the St. Petersburg and Moscow noblemen to protect the Imperial family and maintain public order.

An Imperial ukase appoints Baron Jomini Secretary of State.

## AMERICA.

The Senate on the 12th inst. confirmed the appointments of Mr. Chandler as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Hunt as United States Minister to Russia, and Mr. Partridge as Minister to Peru. On the 13th the Senate passed the bill of the House of Representatives for removing the discriminating duty of 10 per cent upon products from countries east of the Cape of Good Hope imported from countries lying west of the Cape. A bill has been submitted proposing to repay to Great Britain the undistributed balance of the Geneva award.

The House of Representatives on Monday passed, by 201 votes against 37, the new Chinese Exclusion Bill, suspending immigration into the United States for a period of ten years.

An aurora of remarkable extent, brilliancy, and grandeur was witnessed on Sunday night. It was observed over an immense territory.

A fund of 1,000,000 dols. has been given by Mr. John F. Slater, of Norwich, Connecticut, the wealthiest man in that State, for the education of Southern freedmen.

## CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne gave a ball at Montreal on the 13th inst. His Excellency has been presented with an address for transmission to the Queen, signed by 50,000 Canadian women, congratulating her Majesty upon her escape from assassination.

A bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been read the third time in the Dominion Senate. Should the Governor not veto the measure, its opponents threaten to appeal to the Queen against the bill.

In the Dominion House of Commons a motion asserting the rights of Provincial Legislatures against federal interference, and dealing generally with the action of the Government in disallowing certain bills passed by the Ontario Legislature, has been defeated by 110 votes to 50.

The Dominion House of Commons has passed the bill for consolidating the Canadian telegraph system.

The Quebec Legislature has ratified the sale to the Pacific Railway Syndicate of the Western division of the Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa Occidental Railway. In the Legislative Council yesterday week the Government were only sustained by the casting vote of the Speaker in a division on the bill depriving the Speaker of a seat in the Council.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature has been dissolved. The new elections will be held on May 8.

General Garibaldi and his family have arrived safely at Caprera.

Jewels to the value of £20,000 belonging to the ladies of the Imperial family of Brazil have been stolen.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the Burmese Embassy has arrived there, and will shortly proceed to Simla.

Lord Lawrence, after a long tour in India, has returned to England. He saw much of the natives of the country, and made careful inquiries as to its condition and prospects.

The Central Post-office in Paris has been robbed of a large number of registered letters. An iron safe was broken open, and the property stolen is estimated at a million of francs.

Navigation at St. Petersburg opened this year on March 30, which is the earliest on record excepting 1822, when it opened on March 18, and closed in December.

A fire broke out on Sunday night in the Schwerin Theatre during the performance. The audience were at once informed of the occurrence from the stage, and left the house without accident or confusion. Only the four walls of the building now remain standing.

Some charges preferred by the Standard Bank and by Mr. Nicholson against the Marquis of Huntly were on Tuesday withdrawn, the Lord Mayor expressing his opinion that there was no ground for any imputation whatever on the character of Lord Huntly.

Another respite has been granted to the convict Lamson, until the 28th inst. This is granted at the request of the American President, to await the arrival of further evidence; but the prisoner is distinctly warned that no further respite will be granted, and that the additional evidence thus far submitted affords no justification for advising any interference with the execution of the capital sentence.

Good-conduct medals—534 silver medals, with gratuities of various amounts, dependent on the rank to which the recipient had attained—have been awarded to as many warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army for exemplary conduct during long service. The medals and accompanying gratuities have been sent to the commanding officers of the various regiments, and will be presented on parade.

## BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

The Mansion House Fund for the Relief of the Persecuted Jews in Russia on Saturday last amounted to £67,000.

The Duchess of Edinburgh laid the first stone of St. Andrew's Convalescent Home, Folkestone, on Tuesday. The majority of patients admitted are from the metropolis.

Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., took the chair on Tuesday evening at the annual meeting of the Church of England Young Men's Society, at Canon-street Hotel.

An amateur theatrical performance was given at St. George's Hall on Thursday evening by the "Irrationals" in aid of the distressed ladies of Ireland.

The Earl of Jersey has become one of the vice-presidents of the Church of England Central Home for Waifs and Strays, and has sent £20 to the funds of the home.

The annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, which is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, was held at the Mansion House yesterday.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in Exeter Hall on Thursday evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding.

Earl and Countess Stanhope on Tuesday opened a new block of buildings in connection with the County Industrial School for Boys at Kingsnorth, near Ashford, erected at an expense of £7000.

By the generosity of Mr. Whiting, of Wandsworth, a fund has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Police for the relief of officers of the metropolitan police who may be suffering from sickness.

In connection with the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, a ball was held last week in Caupon-street Hotel. It was graced by the presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and attended by over 700 persons.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon, who had been for a short time the guests of Lord Leigh at Stoneleigh Abbey, visited Kenilworth last week for the purpose of opening a bazaar in aid of the national school.

An industrial exhibition was inaugurated on Monday at Peterborough by Earl Spencer, through whose kindness many valuable objects have been sent thither on loan from the South Kensington Museum.

A sub-committee has been appointed at the Mansion House to carry out a scheme of emigration of unemployed labourers and artisans to Winnipeg, in Canada, where work was offered to 200 persons. The Lord Mayor appeals for funds.

The Marchioness of Bath opened a bazaar at Salisbury on Tuesday afternoon in aid of the funds of the 1st Wilts Rifle Battalion, A and B companies. There were nine tastefully laid-out stalls in the Council Chamber, the officers and honorary members contributing largely.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund took place on Tuesday, at the Strand Theatre. Mr. M. Betty presided. The total income, according to the balance-sheet, was £269 for the year, and the expenditure, including sums paid in sickness and funerals, left a balance of £53. There is now £2611 invested.

On Easter Thursday several ladies and gentlemen of Weymouth, at the suggestion of Mr. W. M. Thiselton, gave a musical entertainment to the inmates of the Union, when the poor people enjoyed two happy hours. The large room was adorned with plants lent by Mr. Symonds. In the course of the evening oranges and sweetmeats were distributed to those present, whose ages varied from eighty years to twelve months.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, was held at the hospital on April 13, Mr. B. H. Van Tromp, vice-chairman of the committee, presiding. The secretary (Mr. R. Kershaw) read the annual medical statement, which showed that during the past twelve months 4869 outpatients had been treated, with 19,277 attendances. In the same period 209 patients had been admitted into the wards. This number of patients had been treated at a cost of £1643, of which the maintenance, medicines, and instruments amounted to £1192, and the management to £210. The income had exceeded the regular expenditure by £390.

Mr. John Shrimpton, of 38, Lincoln's-inn-fields, hon. secretary of the Society for Obtaining Homes for Working Girls in London, states:—"The society will open next month a large home, situated at 361, Brixton-road, S.W. It is to be known as Garfield House, in memory of the late President of the United States. Early in June another home will be opened—namely, Norfolk House, 50, Well-street, Hackney, E. These two homes will accommodate seventy-five. I am glad to be able to state that our homes are appreciated by the class we seek to benefit, and the rules for the occupants accord to them a healthful spirit of independence and self-reliance so necessary for their success in daily life. In our seven homes we provide accommodation for 250 young people, but a sum of £1000 is required to open our new homes free of debt."

A free library was on Tuesday handed over to the town of Wycombe. The institution, which comprises a large reading-room and a reference library of equal size, together with librarian's residence, committee-rooms, &c., situated in the centre of the town, was founded by Mr. J. O. Griffiths, Q.C., Recorder of Reading, and a native of Wycombe, in 1876. Since that year Mr. Griffiths has borne the entire cost of its support, the money raised by the public having been devoted to the formation of an endowment fund. This already amounts to more than £1200, and it is hoped will be largely augmented by the proceeds of a fancy fair to be held in July. Mr. Griffiths has presented the freehold buildings to the town, on condition that the fund be increased within the next seven years to £3000, and the formal transfer of the deeds took place on Tuesday evening, Lord Carrington and the Mayor of Wycombe accepting them on behalf of the town.

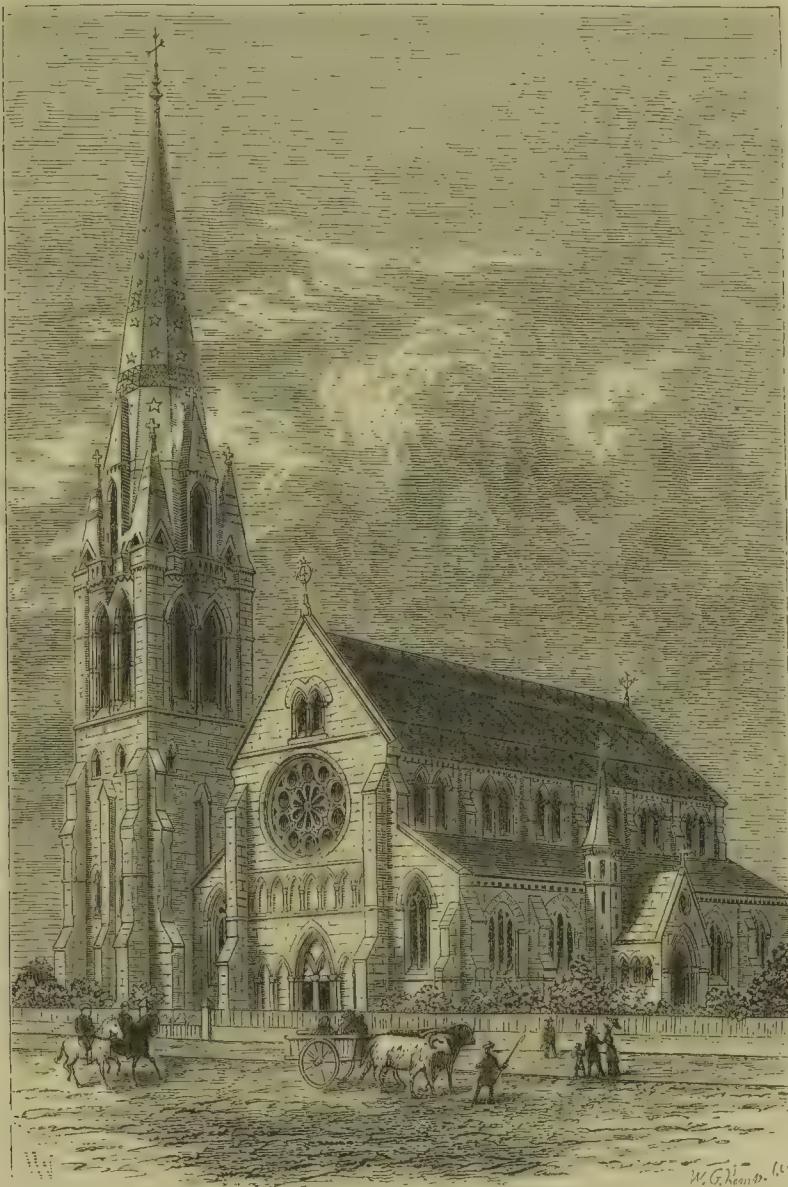
The Duke of Teck opens the Richmond Public Baths to-day. Among forthcoming meetings may be mentioned the following:—Mrs. Richardson-Gardner has issued invitations for a séance musicale by the blind pupils of the Royal Normal College next Saturday.—An evening concert, under the patronage of Princess Mary Adelaide, will be given by Mr. Ernest Hensley at the Townhall, Kensington, on Tuesday evening, May 2, in aid of the funds of the People's Entertainment Society.—On Monday afternoon, May 8, by permission of the Earl of Ellesmere, an amateur performance will take place at Bridgewater House of Mr. Herbert Gardner's comedy, "Time Will Tell," in aid of the funds of the Moore-street Home for Crippled and Orphan Boys, under the immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck).—The Duke of St. Albans has promised to preside at the dinner of the Samaritan Hospital, to be held on Tuesday, May 16.—Earl Cairns has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Early-Closing Association, to be held in Exeter Large Hall on June 8.



Samoyed from the Lower Yenisei.  
Ostiak inhabiting the basin of the Obi.

NATIVES OF SIBERIA.—SEE PAGE 386.

Female Samoyed.  
Ostiak inhabiting the basin of the Obi



CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND.



NEW ENGLISH CHURCH, ROME.

## THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH AT ROME.

The corner-stone of the new English church in the Via Babuino, dedicated to All Saints, to be used instead of that outside the Porta del Popolo, in which the English congregation has met since 1818, was laid two or three weeks ago by the British Ambassador to Italy, Sir Augustus Paget. The Archdeacon of Northumberland, Canons Lonsdale and Wickenden, the Revs. H. W. Wasse and W. Pickance, British chaplain and assistant-chaplain, with other clergymen of the Church of England, and the Rev. Dr. Nevin, American chaplain of St. Paul's in the Via Nazionale, assisted in the ceremony. Her Majesty's Ambassador, with his Secretaries of Embassy and Attachés, Mr. Wurts, Secretary of Legation, representing the Hon. George Marsh, United States Minister, and the members of the church committee, passed processionally along the line of the intended nave, which was strewn with box-leaves. The stone was lowered, and the Ambassador,

striking it three times, said, "Thus, thus, and thus I lay the foundation-stone of this Church of All Saints', in the Name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and may God prosper the undertaking." The church was designed by the late Mr. Street. Upon the foundations, always most costly in Rome, £60,000 have been spent; the site cost about £6000, and the committee have £5000 in hand. About £70,000 more is wanted to complete the building.

THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRISTCHURCH,  
NEW ZEALAND.

The finished portion of this Cathedral was consecrated on All-Saints' Day, 1881. The first settlers in Canterbury had from the beginning determined to make the Cathedral the central feature of what they hoped would be at some future date the rich and prosperous city of Christchurch; and on Dec. 16, 1864,

the fourteenth anniversary of the settlement, the foundation-stone was laid, the designs for the Cathedral having been prepared by Sir Gilbert Scott. The foundations, the cost of which was very heavy, were completed in the following year, and then a great monetary depression fell upon the colony, and for some years the work was completely at a standstill; so much so that Mr. Anthony Trollope, having visited Christchurch in 1872, writes in his "Australia and New Zealand" that the idea of building the Cathedral had been abandoned. Happily, however, Mr. Trollope's prediction has not been realised. The nave is now completed; the tower and spire, reaching a height of 210 feet, have been built, and a peal of ten bells given by one of the oldest settlers, Mr. R. H. Rhodes, and the family of his brother, the late Mr. G. Rhodes; and a temporary wooden apse has been added. The furniture of the chancel is very perfect, all being individual gifts by various persons. The organ, by Messrs. Hill and Sons, London, has been sent from England.



BRETHREN OF THE FIRST FREEMASONS' LODGE IN MOROCCO, AL MOGREG AL AKSA, AT TANGIERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## NATIVES OF SIBERIA.

In connection with the journey of our Special Artist and the *New York Herald* Commissioner across Siberia, to convey relief to the shipwrecked crew of the *Jeanette*, Arctic exploring steam-yacht, sent by Mr. James Gordon Bennett to that remote northern coast, some illustrations of the uncivilised Asiatic populations of the Steppe and of Western Siberia may be interesting to the reader. Our Artist has already furnished several Sketches of the Kirghis Tartars, who may soon be met with after crossing the Ural mountains from Orenburg, or from Perm, and entering upon the great plains of Central and Northern Asia.

The Ostiaks, who have some claim to be considered as the aboriginal inhabitants of Siberia, occupy the north-western region. They are principally found in rude settlements scattered along the banks of the Ob or Obi, as far north as Odborsk, and as far south as Tobolsk. Their chief occupation is fishing and hunting. The former yields them abundant means of subsistence, as the rivers teem with fish; and hunting supplies them with valuable furs for barter. Some of the Ostiaks lead a kind of pastoral life, and keep large herds of reindeer, which furnish them both with food and clothing. In summer, they live in wretched temporary huts, framed of boughs and covered with birch bark. Their filthy bodies are but scantily clad. Small in stature, lean and lank, with a scared hangdog look, and a stupid expression on their broad ugly faces, they seem a degraded race. It is true that on the water they show to better advantage in their light skiffs or canoes, which they manage with wonderful dexterity. But the Ostiak is only seen at his best in winter, and in that far north which is his home. There he leads the primitive life for which he is best suited; and there, warmly clad in the skin of the reindeer, while swiftly gliding on his snow-shoes in pursuit of game, or bounding along in the "narta," the sledge drawn by dogs or deer, he may feel himself the true lord of the snowy wilderness that stretches to the Arctic Ocean. The winter habitations of the Ostiaks are rude dwellings, built of logs, with an opening at the top for the smoke. The light is admitted by means of a rough but ingenious contrivance. An aperture made in the hut is fitted with a large block of ice, which serves as a window, and is renewed at will, when it has become thawed. The dress worn by the Ostiaks is of reindeer skins. It consists of, first, a fur coat, which is seamless, and is slipped on over the head, and reaching to the knee; next, drawers of the same material, fastened round the body; lastly, fur boots, with the hair turned inside. Over this dress is worn another, of which the various parts are the same, only that the skins are those of the old reindeer, the hair of which is thicker and longer.

Beyond the Arctic Circle, near the Kara Sea, and along the estuaries of the Ob and the Yenisei, dwell the Samoyeds, who in many points resemble the Ostiaks. They, too, lead a kind of nomadic life, roaming about in quest of pastures for their reindeer, of which they possess large herds. They are more inclined to the chase than to fishing. Keen and bold hunters, they do not even shrink from encountering, single-handed, the huge polar bear, with no other weapon than the bow, or a knife fastened to a pole. They bring to market, at Odborsk, on the Ob, the choicest furs; among the rest, a peculiar variety of wolfskin, much prized by the natives. The Samoyeds are tall and slender, but the women small. The dress of the latter is far more elegant than that of their Ostiak neighbours. It is not made of deerskins, but of different furs, carefully selected with a view to effect. The Russian capital is visited every winter by a few Samoyeds from the government of Archangel.

The sale by auction of the second part of the celebrated Sunderland library began on Monday, when several rare and interesting works, including early editions of Cicero and some ancient chronicles, were sold at fair prices. The sale continues through the week.

A number of people have narrowly escaped death by poison at Retyl, near Wellington, in the county of Salop. A woman and her four children, who had eaten some "jam" purchased at a shop in the district, were suddenly taken ill, and narrowly escaped death. The "jam" was sent to the county analyst, who, upon investigation, found it was composed of "gooseberry tops," apples, rhubarb, and other things, the mixture of which had produced fermentation.

## COLONIAL EXHIBITION.—The

Dutch people have resolved upon an enterprise which ought to secure the sympathy and co-operation of Great Britain and other countries with colonial possessions. The British exports to India and its dependencies in 1850 amounted in value to considerably over £1,000,000,000 sterling, while the imports from India's ports were valued at more than twenty-eighth part of a billion millions. These facts afford some idea of the extent of Great Britain's interest in the Netherlands, and suggest a community of interest which must prevent this country from regarding the Netherlands as a dependent nation. The late taking in which Holland has now entered into the promotion of an "International Exhibition of Colonial Objects" and of General Exposition" which is to be held in Amsterdam, the commercial capital of the Netherlands, in the months from May to October next year. The Dutch are proud of Amsterdam, especially since its brilliant success in making for itself direct communication with the sea; and it is a committee of the most influential of Amsterdam's citizens who have been intrusted with the organisation of the projected Exhibition. As London, Paris, Vienna, Philadelphia, Melbourne, and other cities which have been the scenes of "world's shows," Holland claims the privilege and honour of taking the initiative in organising a conference between the various colonising peoples such as has never yet taken place. And the Committee are anxious that the exhibition will prove of interest to all, and throw a new light on colonies in general. No one can doubt that there is yet a good deal to learn about far-away countries and peoples, their powers, and their needs; and the Colonial Exhibition at Amsterdam may be expected to increase greatly knowledge on these subjects, to the advancement of civilisation and the benefit of trade and commerce. It is in contemplation to divide the great show into five departments, devoted respectively to the exhibition of colonial products, the display of goods suitable for export to the colonies, a retrospective exhibition of fine and industrial arts from the earliest ages, special and partly temporary exhibitions, and national and scientific lectures and meetings. The second department will, of course, embrace in its scope all that belongs or relates to the general export trade, and here a vast space is to be set apart for industry as applied to the transportation of goods. We trust the outcome of the Dutch project; but it will serve to show how comprehensive the exhibition at Amsterdam is likely to be, and how full of interest it must be to Great Britain and her Colonies. To enable those who wish to exhibit, the Committee has sent to all the Consuls of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Great Britain the necessary information—such as the general regulations, programmes, and demands for admission.

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## RIPON CATHEDRAL.

The quiet little country town of Ripon, in the north-west part of Yorkshire, was made the See of a Bishop in the seventh century, under the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria; but this Bishopric remained in abeyance more than a thousand years. It was revived in 1836, the Diocese including the Deanery of Craven, part of the Deaneries of Ainsty and Pontefract, and those populous manufacturing districts of the West Riding which contain the towns of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield.

The Cathedral at Ripon has arisen from a Benedictine Monastery founded by the Monks of Melrose, but which gave place, under the Normans, to a Convent of Augustinian Canons, and this was converted, after the Reformation, into a Collegiate Church. The Archbishops of York held the manor of Ripon, and often resided there, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when they built the older parts of the existing cathedral, in the Transition and Early English Gothic styles; but parts of the choir, and the nave, are Perpendicular architecture, of the fifteenth century. The chapter-house is a Norman building. The west front, not shown in Mr. Read's drawing, is a singularly pure example of Early English; it presents a central gable, 103 ft. high, between flanking towers somewhat higher, divided by flat buttresses from the central compartment. The grace and harmony of the whole design, though its component parts are simple, will be appreciated by a correct taste; but this front is too narrow for an effective View; and the Artist has preferred a view from the south-east, showing the choir and south transept, with the low central tower.

## FREEMASONRY IN MOROCCO.

The Al Moghreb al Aksa Lodge of Freemasons, a group of whose Brethren we give amongst our Illustrations, was opened on the 23rd ult. in the city of Tangiers, Morocco, and is the first established in that Moslem Empire. We understand that new lodges will shortly be in operation in other cities and seaports; and it is anticipated that the craft will flourish apace now that a commencement has been made. This lodge derives its charter from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba; and its name, which is the old Suracen or Arabic appellation for Morocco, means the "Far West," as the Arabian conquerors of Mauritania considered that country the farthest western limit of the world. The principal leaders in the Moorish Masonic movement are brethren connected with Canada. The Rev. R. Stewart Patterson, Past Grand Master of Manitoba, is Deputy-Grand Master for Morocco, and was long resident in Ontario. The Worshipful Master of the "Al Moghreb al Aksa" Lodge, Captain Ballard, hails from Montreal; and his Senior Warden, the Rev. W. H. Bullock, Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces, is a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia. These gentlemen are sojourners at Gibraltar, nearly opposite Morocco. The names of the officers and members represented in the group are as follows, commencing with the brother standing to the right:—1. Brother Damian Dobvanich, organist. 2. Brother Enrique, a Jewish gentleman of Tangiers. 3. Brother Lyons, Director of Ceremonies. 4. Brother Worth, Treasurer. 5. Brother Bell, Past Master, Calpe Lodge, Gibraltar. 6. Brother Silva, Superintendent of Works and Kaid of Moorish Engineers. 7. Brother Sidi Abdullah Benaruis, Junior Warden. 8. Brother J. R. Ballard, Captain A.P.D., Worshipful Master. 9. Brother R. Stewart Patterson, Special Grand Master, Morocco. 10. Brother Ross, Deputy Master. 11. Brother Hadj Ali Butalib, a nephew of the Amir Abdul-Kadir of Algiers, and a Knight of the Red Eagle. 12. Brother Levi A. Cohen, Acting Senior Warden. 13. Brother Charles Johnston, P. Senior Grand Warden, Gibraltar. 14. Brother Manuel Novello, British Embassy, Tangiers, Junior Deacon. 15. Brother Enrico Lugaro, Senior Deacon. 16. Brother Antonio Gutierrez, Inside Guard. 17. Brother M. Aflato, Italian Embassy, Tyler. The Shereef Hadj Ali Butalib a few months ago returned from a visit to Timbuctoo, to which place he had gone with the Austrian traveller, Dr. Linz. Having been instrumental in saving the life of his companion from the wild desert tribes, he was decorated by the Emperor of Germany with the order of the Red Eagle.

The *Modern Review* contains several thoughtful and valuable articles. The most important are in general of a theological

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or philosophical cast, including one on the date and tendency of the book of Ecclesiastes, by Mr. T. Tyler, who considers that it was probably composed about 200 B.C.; and a review of Mr. Rhys Davids's Hibbert Lectures on Buddhism, by Professor Kern.

The most acceptable among the contributions to the *Melbourne Review* are those of local interest, embodying information not otherwise accessible in this country. Foremost among these are biographical notices of two remarkable Australians recently deceased—Marcus Clarke, the first Australian writer whose productions afford promise of a national literature; and Moses Wilson Gray, a politician of mark, and afterwards a Judge in New Zealand.

The secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce on Monday received notice of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Union Nationale of Paris, which represents ninety-six chambers of commerce, regretting the rupture of the negotiations for the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce, and expressing the desire that the negotiations should be resumed as early as possible, even though some concessions should have to be made with regard to specific duties, especially those on woollen and cotton fabrics.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

## SUNDAY, APRIL 23.

Second Sunday after Easter. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. F. K. Harford; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry. St. James's, noon, Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Kempe; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. C. W. Furse, Vicar of Cud- desdon.

## MONDAY, APRIL 24.

Society of Antiquaries, anniversary, 2 p.m. Asiatic Society, 4 p.m., Professor Monier Williams on the Vaisnava Religion.

## TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr. Moon's first quarter, 6.56 a.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Dr. E. B. Tyor on the History of Customs and Beliefs. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., Papers by General Pitt Rivers and Mr. E. H. Man. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Discussion on the Gas Engine, and Mr. L. F. Vernon-Harcourt on Harbours and Estuaries on Sandy Coasts. Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic—four days.

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.

London Institution, anniversary, noon. Botanic Society Exhibition, 2 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m. Bach Choir, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

## THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

Marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Dewar on the Metals. Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m., Mr. W. Bird on the Berlin Metropolitan Railway. Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m., Mr. A. Stroh on Attraction and Repulsion due to Sonorous Vibrations.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

Royal Academy, private view. Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Professor Abel on Some Dangerous Properties of Dusts; 9 p.m. Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. Browning Society, 8 p.m.

## SATURDAY, APRIL 29.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Mr. F. Pollock on the History of the Science of Politics.

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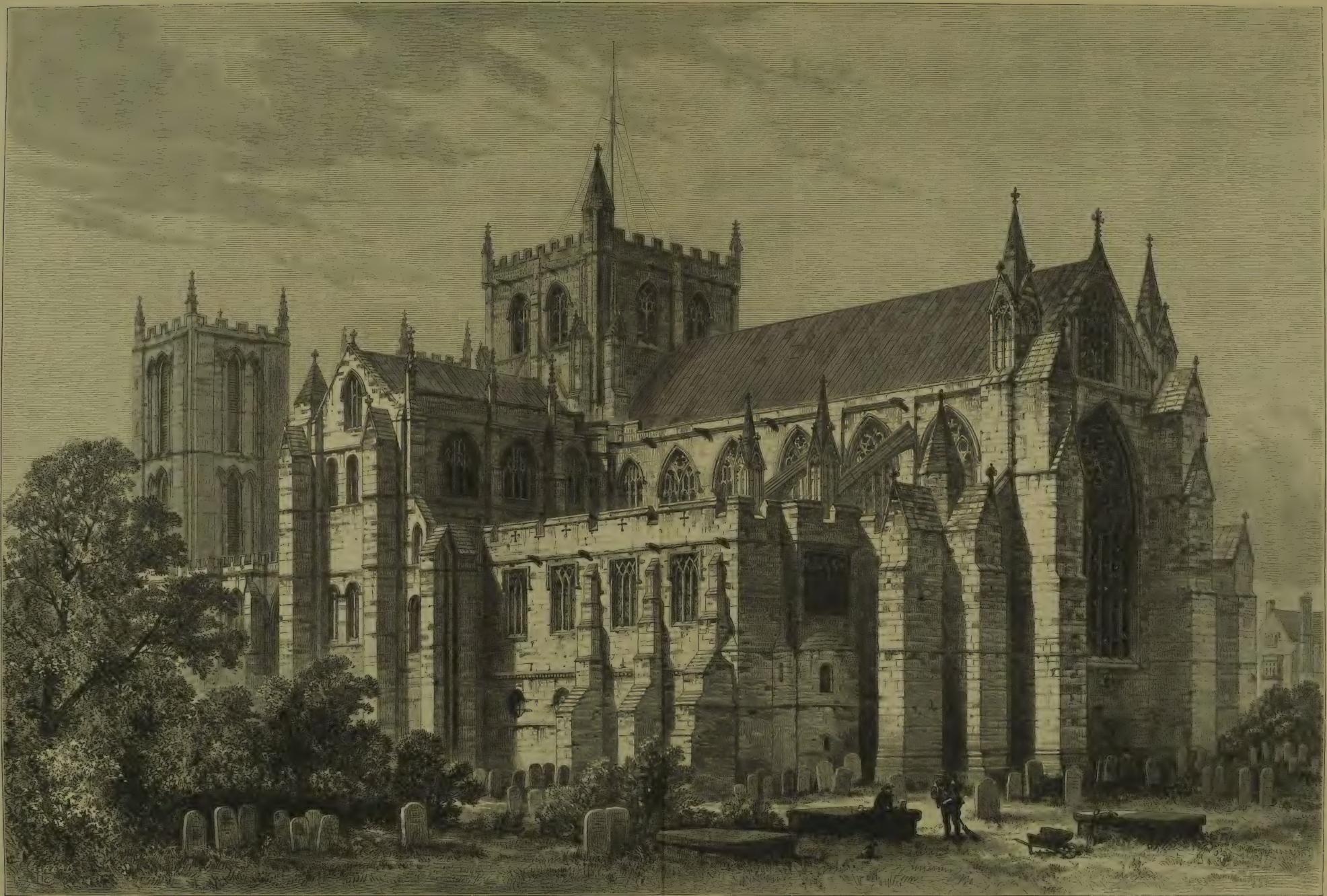
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## THE DOWAGER.

I remember that the noble family of Sydewynde were all much impressed by Anne, Marchioness of Boltington. Any reference to that gorgeous lady was sufficient to command their attention even in times of toothache or five minutes before a hunt breakfast in the country. The present Marquis was but a very small party compared with his overwhelming relative by marriage, and, except that he had occasion now and then to bless himself because his father had made so judicious a choice on his second nuptials, his hereditary estate of nineteen acres had nothing in common with the grandeur of "Beechwood," which ill-informed people sometimes called Lady Boltington's (Anne) dower house. After mentioning the tokens of respect paid to her by a peer of his exalted rank and his belongings, it is needless to add that the Marchioness Anne possessed a large fortune, entirely under her own control. Her Ladyship's father (Tom Bilkins, of Manchester, who did so sharp a business with Japan when it was first opened to British enterprise) rather encouraged her idea of enlisting in the ranks of the aristocracy when she first made this bold idea known to him; but he took care that she should do so under easy conditions. He, therefore, looked for the right sort of coronets, and as there was only one fat middle-aged Duke in the market, rather out of fashion too, he bid for the best Marquis in the stock just then. He did not grudge what he paid for the nobleman, though it was, as he often observed in after days, "rather beyond the price current," but he insisted that, the cash once handed over to his Lordship, there all financial transactions between them should end. Grip, Holdfast, Clench, Binder, and Grip, the eminent conveyancers, drew the settlements, which were unusually stringent in their provisions; and when the most honorable Altamont-Savory-Keane-Sydewynde, third Marquis of Boltington, had spent his own purchase money he departed upon foreign travel, as had been the custom of his predecessors since the first Marquis had paid the debts of the Prince Regent and ruined himself.

Fortunately, the Lord who had given a title to the pretty Manchester girl died within a reasonable time. She had behaved very kindly to him, paying his tailors' bills now and then, and allowing him quite enough for pocket-money; but he was an incurable gambler, and when he departed this life, after a run of ill-luck at hazard, it was certainly a relief. The new Marquis was a much more reasonable person. He had, luckily for himself, not been an eldest son, and only dropped into the succession by accident, as collateral heir. He was then a decent sort of fellow, who had a small appointment in the Customs or the Excise, and kept fowls in a back garden at Kentish Town. Of course, when he came into the family honours, his pursuits were modified. The Dowager knew far too well what was due to herself not to be good to him. She sent for him, indeed, to call upon her the day after he had taken his seat in the Legislature, and promised to continue the weekly pay which she had allowed to his deceased kinsman, till she could do something still better for him. Shortly afterwards, too, on the eve of a borough election, where the votes of her tenantry were much wanted, she got him made commissioner of something, which was in reality a



"The eminent conveyancers, Grip, Holdfast, Clench, Binder, and Grip, drew the settlements."

snug sinecure worth fifteen hundred a year. She always felt generously towards the man who bore her name, helped him to rear his numerous offspring; and even after he was provided for she continued his allowance to his eldest son, and promised it should go with the title if he behaved himself. All she exacted was obedience, and she got it to her heart's content.

She never cared to marry again, or, with her property, she would not have wanted for offers among the upper classes. She wisely chose, however, to remain free, and went a great deal into society. No party recorded in the *Morning Post* was ever considered complete without her; and her stately carriage, with three footmen in bag-wigs hanging on behind, made an imposing figure on drawing-room days at Court. People in high places were fond of her, because she wanted nothing, and had a great deal to give away. Besides, she was not young enough to be a flirt, and not old enough to be a bore. Her dinners were admirable, and she gave a great many of them. Her country house at Beechlands, which Tom Bilkis had bought after glorious news from the China seas, was one of the finest show-places in England, and the Dowager had made it thoroughly comfortable. General Sydewynde, an elderly military officer who was a competent judge of wine, managed her cellar, and performed the delicate duties of her chief butler; his brother, a Yorkshire squire, replenished her stables; and Lady Selina Sydewynde, daughter of the second Marquis, and still unmarried at fifty-five, was lieutenant over her household, she only acting on judiciously-selected occasions as commander-in-chief. So the world had nothing to say against her. She surrounded herself with Sydewyndes, and dealing so impartially with them that no one of them could pretend to be greater than his fellows, or to hold an undue share of her favours. She gave ecclesiastical benefices in her patronage to three of them; she put one in the army, two in the navy, as the more patriotic service, and there was a whole company of little Sydewyndes scattered about on the foundations of public schools through her influence with trustees and head masters.

Thus, gradually, she came to wield a real and permanent authority over the great world of London. Both Court and Ministries found her useful, for she learned how to bring together people who wanted to see each other, and was a charming hostess. An invitation to her house was everywhere recognised as a brevet of social rank, and her introduction could open many of the best drawing-rooms in Europe. Cabinets were formed in her boudoir over the caravan tea, which was served in Sévres cups of an afternoon; and matches by the dozen were made in her conservatory. Her town house was one of the best in Carlton-gardens, and lay right in the midst of the world of fashion and politics. Every politician also knew that it was quite safe to visit her, and that Boltington House was neutral ground. They could go there without being pestered to do anything unreasonable, and if a negotiation had to be gingerly managed between rival Premiers or Secretaries of State they could talk over the hotter questions without compromising themselves; and an intelligent good-natured woman, who is always rich, free, and at home when wanted, can do wonders in such cases.

The Marchioness (Anne) was truly grand as a pacifier. She could use just the arguments wanted for reconciling people who are offended with each other. She could make point-blank appeals to the interest of one person and to the feelings of another. It was known that her influence was powerful enough to do anything in reason, and that which could not be done through her could hardly be done at all. She was perfectly well aware of the tone and temper of society concerning all social disputes, and had heard the opinions of the highest personages in the realm about them. Her advice, therefore, was worth having when she could be persuaded to give it; and it sometimes astonished her to see how many illustrious people were glad to know what she thought of their affairs. Prelate and Judge, captains of great renown, place-hunters who would not have spoken of their hopes to their own brothers or sons talked over them with her, for one of the secrets of her power was that she was always loyal to the trust reposed in her. Once, and it was said to be the rarest thing that ever happens in this country, there was a murmur of enthusiasm when she appeared at a Royal garden-party, for as she entered, a very model of gracious dignity, the first lady in the land advanced some steps, then took her by both hands and kissed her. It was whispered that something had happened in connection with one of the Princes; but this was mere surmise, and nothing ever transpired to confirm the rumour. All the world saw or heard was that Royalty was pleased, and that whatever the Marchioness (Anne) had done had been well done.

So two generations of her friends and admirers passed by, and she who had been always wise and gentle became venerable also. As extreme old age came upon her she went out less, but her reception days were thronged by all that was beautiful and renowned in England. She began to give away several of the most splendid of her jewels and personal ornaments. Her famous pearls from the Potemkin collection went to Mable Sydewynde on her wedding with Lord Gale. A great Brazilian diamond, which had belonged to the Princely Chandos, was a bridal gift to her sister, who married Mr. Tempest, the rich Australian. Some of the finest of her Indian shawls went to others of the race whose title she bore. But it came at last to be noticed that a little girl with wondering blue eyes and golden hair was always with her. She was known as plain Miss Alice Smith, a distant relative of My Lady's father, till people came to speak of her as the great heiress. When the present Lord Boltington's eldest son won the Victoria Cross in Zululand, the Marchioness (Anne) made a match between them.

Professor Humphry, M.D., F.R.S., senior surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, has been re-elected a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England for a period of five years.—At a meeting of the council on the 13th inst. the Jacksonian Prize was awarded to Dr. William Alexander, of Bedford-street, Liverpool, for his essay on the pathology and surgical treatment of diseases of the hip-joint. Mr. Alexander, who pursued his studies at the Queen's University, Ireland, whence he graduated M.D., with gold medal and exhibition, 1870, was admitted a Fellow of the College of Surgeons by examination, June 14, 1877, is the author of valuable contributions to surgical science.

Yesterday week the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture passed a resolution in favour of the speedy creation of representative county boards.—At a meeting of the Chester Chamber of Agriculture last Saturday the Duke of Westminster remarked on the unsatisfactory state of the land laws, but feared Government would be unable to deal with them this Session. He declared himself favourable to legislation giving compensation for unexhausted improvements.—The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society will hold its annual exhibition this year for the second time at Cardiff, and it has been arranged that the meeting shall be opened on Whit Monday, and be kept open for the remainder of the Whitsun week. The local committee have added a liberal amount to the prize-list for special local premiums.

## FINE ARTS.

### INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

Notwithstanding the recent addition of some half-dozen new members, we hardly remember an exhibition of this society so poor as a whole as that which opened on Monday last. One may pace two thirds of the gallery and have the attention scarcely arrested forcibly by any work at once fine and important. Several causes have combined to this result. The Institute could probably display quite as much ability as the parent society, but much of this remains latent for the reasons that so many of its members (besides those on the honorary list) are oil-painters, who are yearly drawn more away from water-colours by their successes in the stronger medium; while many others expend most of their energies in designing for the wood engravers. On this occasion, among the usual contributors who are absent altogether are Messrs. Herkomer, E. J. Gregory, Seymour Lucas, Boughton, A. C. Gow, and Wolf. Then several other leading members are very sparingly represented. Mr. J. D. Linton, for instance, has but one single-figure costume study (58) of a lady in a greenish yellow satin robe with a lute;—the face and hand beautifully modelled, the colouring artistically qualified with tone, but comparatively uninteresting. Mr. Small sends a version of an oil-picture already exhibited representing men from a life-boat rescuing "Survivors" (150) of a wreck from the rigging of the sunken ship. It is a sensational subject very effectively treated, but the interest is not novel for the reason indicated. G. Clausen has but one small drawing (138) of a man and boy carrying faggots of wood in the twilight; it is, however, remarkable for its sentiment and grave tone; it might be by a French painter of similar subjects. F. W. W. Topham, also, is represented by one drawing only, No. 47, a scene beneath the porch of an Italian Gothic church, with a lady passing a poor woman seated with her babe at her breast on the steps, with the exclamation "Poveretta" (as intimated by the title), but with no apparent intention of offering more active sympathy. The expression of the lady's face is, however, enigmatical. Charles Green has two drawings—one (65) of a clown putting his performing dogs through their tricks before the audience of a provincial circus; the other, and to us far preferable, of a draper showing his "Summer Goods" (22) to a fair customer in a huge poke bonnet and a high-waisted dress of sixty years ago. The brilliant daylight that floods the shop is very skilfully managed.

All these artists are oil-painters, and their absence, or the paucity of their contributions, may possibly be accounted for in part by a relative decline in the demand for water-colour drawings generally, concurrently with the decline of the inflated prices that obtained for drawings by David Cox, Müller, and other masters a few years back. Other painters, however, who are known exclusively, or almost exclusively, as water-colourists, are also not now in force. Mr. T. Collier, for instance, sends but one drawing, though it is of goodly dimensions—No. 157, called "Under the Crag"—a rather uninteresting study of débris of grey rocks, with an outlook over a wild heath under a sky of silvery cumuli, very *mouvement*, but unusually limited in range of colour; the dashing handling, moreover, is carried almost to excess. Mr. T. Walter Wilson has one large and striking drawing, "Good Bye" (34)—a man and woman standing high on the lofty deck of an emigrant-ship as she wears away from the supposititious quay. But it is difficult to realize the spectator's imaginary point of station in order that the bulwarks should appear so high, and the water so far below.

As already intimated, the new members do not largely aid the show. Even regarding Mr. MacWhirter's "Lake of Men-teith" as a sketch merely, we are bound to say that the mannered strokes in sky, water, and foliage are inadmissible, and quite unworthy of an Associate of the Academy. There is considerable merit, both as regards colour and draughtsmanship, in Percy Macquoid's single drawing, "Iconoclasts" (131)—a boy with pistol, his sister by his side, riddling the figures in a stained-glass window. The incident is, however, scarcely probable, and generally this promising young artist may be recommended not to waste good art on trivial subjects. George S. Elgood, a young Nottingham artist, we believe, is an acquisition to the society. His predilection appears to be (like that of Mr. Fullylove when he made his début) for Elizabethan and other old English houses and garden pleasaunces, of which No. 121 affords a charming example. He is careful, yet unlaboured, in execution, unvulgar in colour, and a nice keeping obtains in his works. Keeley Halswell's "On the River Below Sonning" is taking, by virtue of its dextrous, decisive handling, but it is deficient precisely in the quality of keeping or harmonious unity, owing to the exaggerated metallic effect. Joseph Knight exhibits nothing of the importance of some drawings with which he has from time to time made a mark; and we only noted in the present examples a tendency to monotonous colouring and formal execution. Randolph Caldecott is very favourably known to the public as a designer for children's books and other publications; but, judged as a painter, distinct from a designer, he has evidently much to learn in technicalities. The excessive use of body colour is unpleasant, to say the least, in his "Scene at Florence" (39) with a procession of the ghastly black-robed brotherhood of the Misericordia bearing a patient to the hospital. In the graceful fancy and humorous characterisation of the "Fancy Ball at Florence" (186) the artist is far more at home; and, as there is no attempt to carry the work to completion as a picture, it is much more satisfactory.

It is our more agreeable duty to record the marked advance made by Messrs. Harry Hine, J. Orrock, and W. W. May. The several contributions of the first are full of unforced suggestions of harmonious colour. Mr. Orrock keeps to the old lines in subject and treatment, but gains in grasp of his materials in strength and decision—see Woodhouse, Leicester (69), and, better still, "In Charnwood Forest" (72). Mr. May, while enlarging the range of his subjects, develops new resources, which are, however, modestly and faithfully employed, according to his wont. Especially commendable are "The Port of Havre" (135) and the sunny scene, "In the Canal, Ostend" (142). J. Aumonier's works are always refined, but his "Old-fashioned Garden" (32) strikes us as just a little too positive in colour. We hardly know what to say of H. J. Stocks' drawings of a lover placing a rose wreath on a sleeping girl (151), and another of a man reclining in reverie during the playing of an organ by a girl, while above him rises a nude figure enveloped in flame and smoke, symbolical of "The Aspiration of a Soul while listening to Music" (184). As draughtsman and colourist Mr. Stocks ranks high here: his models and colouring are derived from elevated Italian sources, and we must sympathise with any aim at spiritual significance in the prosaic world of contemporary art. But the artist's imagination is scarcely inventive; it decidedly needs chastening; and he should beware of the narrow limits between the sublime and the ridiculous. Towneley Green's pleasant, carefully elaborated little figure-pieces with landscape backgrounds will be welcomed; as also will be W. Simpson's skilful records of travel; L. P. Smythe's dainty studies; the architectural pieces by L. Haghe, J. Fulleylove, and W. Wyld—with which may be named Harry Johnson's view

of Stonehenge by moonlight (44); the marine pieces of Edwin Hayes; and the still-life of J. Sherrin and Mrs. Duffield. The public will know, too, what to expect from E. M. Wimperis (one of the ablest followers of David Cox), from W. L. Leitch, E. Hargitt, Hugh Carter, and H. B. Roberts. Mr. Hine, senior, so long and deservedly a favourite at this gallery, is represented in his customary subjects; but we fear that the life of his drawings is being sacrificed more and more to excessive softness of gradations. E. H. Corbould, another member of long standing, but a very sparing exhibitor in recent years, sends a large drawing (on canvas, or paper prepared with a similar texture) of Mazeppa surrounded with wild horses (102). The draughtsmanship shows a practised hand; and the spirit with which the horses are represented is incontestable. Yet, with all respect for an artist to whom the public owe many fanciful creations, the work seems to us theatrical in conception, and the labourous stippling mechanical, therefore lacking the precious quality of suggestiveness.

The private view of the Exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday), and the exhibition will be open to the public on Monday next.

To-day also a private view takes place of Munkacsy's celebrated picture "Christ before Pilate," at the Conduit-street Gallery, and the gallery will be open to the public next Monday.

The private view of the Royal Academy Exhibition will be held on Friday next, and the Exhibition will be open to the public on the Monday following.

The private view of the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition will take place next Saturday, and the exhibition will be open to the public on the following Monday.

The very important collection of foreign pictures formed by Mr. J. S. Forbes, which includes several of the finest works by Israels, will be sold at Messrs. Christie's to-day (Saturday) and Monday next.

The spring exhibition of modern water-colour drawings at the Royal Pavilion Gallery, Brighton, was opened on Thursday.

Her Majesty has given her patronage to the Academy of Arts which is being formed in North Wales, which will be known as "The Royal Cambrian Academy."

Sir S. Baker presided yesterday week at the distribution of prizes at the Newton Abbot Art Exhibition. The prizes were distributed by the Dowager Countess of Morley.

Between nine and ten thousand pictures, big and little, bad and good, have been submitted to the Council of the Royal Academy this year, being the largest number on record.

The exhibition of drawings organised at the Mansion House by the Coachmakers' Company and by St. Mark's School for Coachmakers closed yesterday week with the distribution of prizes by the Lord Mayor.

The Copyright Committee of the Law Amendment Society have not been inactive since the withdrawal at the close of the last Session of Parliament of their Bill dealing with copyright in works of literature, music, the drama, and the fine arts. The promoters consider that the best action for the present Session will be, in the first place, to proceed with a Bill confined to the requirements of the fine arts and photography only, leaving music and the drama to be dealt with by them hereafter. The committee have, therefore, introduced such a measure into Parliament. It has been drawn substantially on the lines of the Royal Academy's memorial to her Majesty's Government, which received the warm support of artists generally. When the Committee shall have succeeded in their efforts in this direction, they will again take up the other branches of copyright. The present Bill is "to amend and consolidate the law of copyright in works of fine art and in photographs, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works." It is proposed that the duration of copyright should extend in the case of paintings and sculpture to thirty years after the death of the artist, and in the case of engravings to fifty years from the time of publication. In the case of photographs the term is also to be fifty years; but photographic portraits are not to be sold or exhibited in shop windows without consent of the person photographed.

The Duke of Westminster has made an offer to the Vestry of St. George's (Hanover-square), on behalf of himself, Mr. Cubitt, and Mr. Sloane Stanley, the owners of certain frontages in Grosvenor-road, to plant plane-trees along the Embankment between Claverton-street and the railway station near Chelsea-bridge-road.

The principal railway companies of the kingdom have completed a series of very important returns, extending over a fortnight, as to the number of parcels of seven, fourteen, twenty-eight, and fifty-six pounds carried during that time. The return also includes valuable information as to the conveyance of insured parcels in locked-up hampers from town to town, and the proportion of parcels for rural districts.

## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

- ALLEN AND CO. *Dr. V. de Flays. With an Appendix on the History and Etymology of the French Language.*
- LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO. *Winter in the Riviera; with Notes of Travel in Italy and France, and Practical Hints to Travellers.* By William Miller. With Illustrations. Second Edition. *Lays of Ancient Rome, with Ivy and the Armada.* By Lord Macaulay. New Ed.
- BENTLEY AND SON. *Jack Urquhart's Daughter. A Novel.* By Pamela Snyd. 2 vols.
- BLACKWOOD AND SONS. *More than Kind. A Novel.* By M. P. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. Familiar Wild Flowers. Figured and Described by E. Edward Hulme. Third Series. With Forty Coloured Plates.
- Popular Shilling Library—English Journalism and the Men Who Have Made It. By Charles Pebody.
- CHATMAN AND HALL. *History of the Elementary School Contest in England.* By Francis Adams. Lady Deane, and Other Stories. By Mrs. Leitch Adams. 3 vols.
- CHATTAND WINDUS. *Narratives of State Trials in the Nineteenth Century. First Period, 1821-1830.* By G. Lathom Browne. 2 vols.
- LOW AND CO. *An Elementary History of Art: Architecture, Sculpture, Painting.* By H. E. Bird. Nordenskiöld's Voyage Round Asia and Europe. A Popular Account of the North-East Passage of the "Vega." By A. Hovgaard. Translated from the Danish by H. L. Brackstadt. Three Volumes, and the 47 Original Illustrations. *How John Bull Lost London; or, The Capture of the Channel Tunnel.* By "Grip."
- MACMILLAN AND CO. *Chap-Books of the Eighteenth Century. With Facsimiles, Notes, and Introduction.* By J. M. Ashton. *Ireland Under the Land Act: Letters contributed to the "Standard" Newspaper.* By E. Cant-Wall. *Familiar Studies of Men and Books.* By Robert Louis Stevenson. *A Defence of Zululand and Its King, Echoes from the Bluebooks.* By Lady Florence Dixie.
- MURRAY. *Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage and Companionage. Illustrated with 1400 Armorial Bearings.* Edited by Dr. Robert H. Mair. Royal Edition, 1882.
- PAUL AND CO. *Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Don Pedro the Cruel. A Historical Tragedy.* By James Prior.
- PAUL AND CO. *"Home Words" Office. Talks with the People.* By Men of Mark. Vol. III. Prince Leopold. By A. J. Symington. Edited by the Rev. Charles Bullock.
- KELLY AND CO. *Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes.* Annual Edition.
- LOCKWOOD AND CO. *Grammaire des Grammaires. With Numerous Exercises and Examples.* By W. Wyld.
- WARD, LOCK, AND CO. *Old Faiths in New Light.* By Newman Smith.
- WHITE AND CO. *Poems.* By Mrs. C. B. Langston.

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Our readers will recollect a series of Illustrations of the "American Franklin Search Expedition," consisting of Sketches taken by Mr. H. W. Klutschak, a Bohemian artist. He accompanied Lieutenant Schwatka's party from New York to find traces and relics of the unfortunate North-West Passage explorers, Sir John Franklin and the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror, lost in the Arctic regions so long since as 1847. Another of the party, Mr. W. H. Gilder, the second in command, who was special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, has now completed and published his narrative. This makes an interesting volume, entitled *Schwatka's Search* (Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington). The expedition, which went out in June, 1878, and returned in August, 1880, under the patronage of the New York Geographical Society, was composed of five persons—namely, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka (of Polish lineage), a cavalry officer of the United States Army; Mr. W. H. Gilder, Mr. H. W. Klutschak, Frank Melms, an experienced whaler, and Joseph Eberbieng, an old comrade of Captain Hall and Dr. Hayes in their Arctic explorations some years ago. They were conveyed by a whaling-vessel to the north-west coast of Hudson's Bay, near Chesterfield Inlet, about 64 deg. N. latitude, and there landed. Towards the end of summer, they formed a camp on shore, named after Judge Daly, of New York, and abode there all through the winter of 1878. In February, they made an excursion southward to Marble Inlet, where they visited some American whaling-ships laid up for the winter. Information got from the Esquimaux, and from the sailors who had been in the northern archipelago, determined Lieutenant Schwatka to travel with sledges overland, in the summer of 1879, and to cross Simpson Strait from Adelaide Peninsula to King William Land. This overland journey of four hundred miles, in a northerly direction, by way of Wager river and Hayes river and Montreal Island, with the aid of friendly Esquimaux tribes and of their useful dogs, was prosperously performed. The expedition was further assisted by the Netchilliks and the Ookjooliks, tribes dwelling on the shores of Simpson Strait, which piece of water they crossed, and made a thorough examination of all the western and south-western shores of King William Land. It was here that the survivors of Sir John Franklin's party, in 1848, after the loss of their ships, finally endeavoured to make their way southward, to the American mainland, in the hope of ascending Back's River and so reaching Hudson's Bay. The result of Schwatka's discoveries is to leave no doubt that they perished in this attempt, dying probably of disease and hunger, on the coast of King William Land, probably near Washington Bay. There is no reason to doubt the story of Ahlangyah, the woman who says that she and her companions met some whitemen there, and that she afterwards saw the tent, with dead bodies, and with many articles belonging to them, at the head of Terror Bay. But we can attach little value to the wild notion of the Esquimaux or Inuits, that the white men had been eating each other's flesh, or to other fantastic ideas concerning them, such as that of one having a gold watch fastened by a chain "to his ears." The extreme simplicity and ignorance of those people would allow them to imagine such fabulous incidents, related after the lapse of thirty-two years, and the character of Ozeuckjeuwock, as "medicine-man" of his tribe, would incline him to a fabulous exaggeration of this matter. The description of finding the grave of Lieutenant John Irving, third officer of the Terror, in Collinson Inlet, has a pathetic and romantic interest, which will have remained in the minds of those who read of it in our Journal a twelvemonth ago. They will remember that his bones were sent home to be interred, with Christian rites, by the care of his family at Edinburgh, as we noticed at the time. Lieutenant Schwatka's party, after devoting the summer of 1879 to King William Land, as far north as Cape Felix, in lat. 70 deg. N., returned to the south by way of Back's River, or the Great Fish River, travelling through the winter months, afeat which no Europeans had ever done before. They lived entirely upon the produce of the country, shooting reindeer and bears, seals and walrus, and catching fish; while they imitated some Esquimaux fashions of lodging and clothing. The cold in January was sometimes as great as 70 deg. below zero; and it is probable that no experience of overland travel in the Arctic Regions has been equally severe. Mr. Gilder's narrative is plainly and soberly written, and will doubtless command its proper share of attention.

We may also remind the readers of this Journal, with reference to the next book under notice, that our pages have been enriched with some of the Sketches of Borneo, by Mr. Carl Bock, whose handsome volume is published by Sampson Low and Co. It bears the title, *The Head-Hunters of Borneo*, a Narrative of Travel up the Mahakkam and down the Barito, which are, of course, the names of two rivers. These are in the south-east region of that large island, quite remote from the country which has recently been placed by the native Sultans under the administration of a British trading Company. Mr. Bock is a scientific zoologist, who had gone out to the Dutch East Indies, in 1878, under the patronage of the late Marquis of Tweeddale. The Dutch Governor-General in Sumatra gave him a commission to explore the less known parts of Borneo, first the district of Koetei, on the east coast, with the Mahakkam river, then the interior country, and to descend another large river to a different coast of the island, at which he arrived in a southerly direction. The whole of this region, we understand, is claimed as under the Dutch sovereignty or protectorate; but some of its tribes are extremely wild, and the authority of the Malay Sultans is limited to those within actual reach. The first place visited by Mr. Bock was Tangaroeng, with its port, Samarinda, which is on the shore of the Strait of Macassar, opposite the island of Celebes. He was frankly welcomed by the Sultan, Mohammed Suliman, who appears to be a good-humoured fellow, though addicted to cock-fighting and other idleness. Mr. Bock went up the river Mahakkam, and northward to Long Wai, staying there seven weeks among the Dyaks, whose peculiar manners and customs he describes in six entertaining chapters. His graphic power with the pencil, as well as with the pen, is used to present that singular race of people in such vivid portraiture, that they seem almost living in this attractive book. The large coloured lithographs of their robust figures, often partly nude, and the delineations of their costumes, houses, furniture, and utensils, excel most of the illustrations of travellers' narratives that have lately appeared. There are thirty chromo-lithographs, with some engravings of portraits or animals, and a needful map. The author, having returned from his northward excursion, set forth again, to ascend the Mahakkam in a westerly direction, aided by the Sultan's steam-yacht, built at Glasgow, and accompanied by his Highness and suite most of the way. The Sultan's loitering habits made this honour rather a hindrance to the long and difficult journey that Mr. Bock had before him. At Moera Pahon, the furthest advanced inland settlement of the Malays in the Koetei province, he made his first acquaintance with the reputed cannibals of Borneo, the Tring Dyaks, some of whom happened to be visiting that place. The head-hunting exploits of this ferocious tribe, and

their habitations of cruelty full of human skulls, are spoken of with terror by their peaceable Dyak neighbours, who refuse to associate with them; while the Malays, of course, as good Mohammedans, regard them much as we should do. The "natural man," if we come to know him, is not a very noble or amiable creature, but a rather nasty sort of cunning, savage beast. Sibau Mobang, the cannibal chief of the Trings, with whom this author had an interview while sketching his portrait, had just eaten "the hands and brains" of seventy slaughtered human victims, men, women, and children. He told Mr. Bock, indeed, that "his people did not eat this flesh every day," but that of various animals and birds, with rice and wild fruits. They have not the excuse of the Polynesian cannibals, who formerly could get little or no animal food, in their small islands, without devouring each other. It must not be supposed that all the Dyaks of Borneo, though barbarous and superstitious, are morally vile; on the contrary, says Mr. Bock, "robberies and theft are entirely unknown among them; they are also very truthful." They show great respect for their wives, and are very fond of their children; they marry early, but have only one wife. Their mental capacity is equal to that of the Malays, while the Dyaks are not so slovenly and lazy as these, and have more inclination to work. "Head-hunting," for the sake of possessing such hideous trophies of their war-like prowess, like scalp-hunting with the North American Indians, seems to be the universal Dyak custom. "You must not get heads," said Mr. Bock to Rajah Sinen and the fat chief of Long Wahou, speaking their native language; "but a doubtful smile," he tells us, "was all the reply to my proposition." The expedition inland, leaving the main river and the steam-boat, to pass up the lesser streams in five praus or native canoes, and subsequently marching through a forest across the border country, descended on Christmas Day, 1879, to the valley of the Barito in the territory of Doesoen, under the Dutch Government, at Fort Teweh or Lotoentoer. The author, perhaps for reasons of official reserve, has little to tell us about the Dutch administration of Southern Borneo. He briefly relates the fact of his going down, with the Sultan of Koetei, to the mouth of the Barito, the commercial port of Bandjermasin, where Mr. Bock reembarked for Java. A second narrative contained in this volume is that of his "Journeys in Sumatra," in August, 1878, along the mountainous west coast, which displays much beautiful scenery and many curiosities of zoological research.

Absorbing is not too strong an epithet to apply to such a book as *Men and Events of my Time in India*: by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., etc. (John Murray), a large handsome volume, containing a most interesting but quite unvarnished account of persons encountered and experiences undergone during a long and successful career in India. The author, who has left his own mark upon the history of our Indian Empire, began his course of notable, if not brilliant, service in the East thirty-five years ago as a "writer" under "John Company," and in 1877 "received charge of the Governorship of Bombay" after having fulfilled high functions as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It stands to reason, then, that he must have been brought into personal communication with some of the most illustrious among the many illustrious administrators of Indian affairs, as well as with the chief performers of the most splendid military achievements at a very momentous and critical period; and as he confines himself, for the most part, to persons and things with whom and in which he was himself more or less intimately engaged, his narrative, his sketches, and his judgments are invested with the peculiar charm and weight which, when the narrator, sketcher, and judge has unimpeachable credentials in each capacity, belong to whatever we receive at first hand. It would be impossible to convey within reasonable compass an adequate idea of the many subjects upon which an opinion is expressed, of the many events which are more or less briefly described, and of the characters which are more or less fully delineated in the volume; but it is possible to mention certain facts which will whet the appetite of readers and show them what an abundant and what a tempting feast is set before them. Let it be premised that there is a copious index, which will of itself suffice to convince anybody who runs an eye through it that the book is a delightful if not a dainty dish to set before a king or a commoner. The most interesting portions of the work, however, are undoubtedly those in which the "stars of India," to use the expression in more than one sense, with a sort of literal as well as figurative meaning, are the subject of discourse or of simple description. It is a grand series of constellations, made up not only of English but also of "native" luminaries. For the writer was happily inspired when it occurred to him that his "countrymen desire to know something in regard to the character of those native princes who have proved themselves the loyal feudatories of the empire," something also about "eminent native statesmen," something, too, about "native worthies who are well known to the European community in India," something, moreover, about "the missionaries whose talents were equal to their zeal and piety." A pretty full and very sympathetic account is given of James Thomason, one of our earliest and best provincial Governors in India, a wonderful man, whose deeds and merits have hitherto been insufficiently appreciated, for want of information, by Englishmen at home; and a fair amount of space is devoted to the career of another provincial Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, whose principles of policy are said to have borne much resemblance to those of James Thomason, and with whose qualities and administrative ability we are all well acquainted. The best testimony to the worth of James Thomason is contained in the following statements:—"John Lawrence in the days of his greatness would often declare that as a civil administrator he drooped his flag to Thomason;" and "when receiving decorations in after years, Montgomery (Sir Robert) said that he felt almost unworthy, because Thomason had died undecorated." The author of the volume, having had "the advantage of serving in a confidential capacity" under both James Wilson and Samuel Laing, the former of whom may be considered very justly to have fallen a victim to his patriotic exertions, has explained, with some detail, the financial policy of those two eminent servants of their country, and has narrated, with all the accuracy which official intimacy enabled him to employ, the story of Mr. Wilson's short but useful term of life, closed by a premature death, in India. Nor are the legal "stars" forgotten; the names of Sir Henry Summer Maine and of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen are duly honoured, and a proper tribute is paid for services rendered by those learned but very dissimilar jurists. But one "star" differs from another "star" in glory; and it is, therefore, only in accordance with the fitness of things that the most conspicuous places should be assigned to such distinguished personages as the "noble pair" of Lawrence, John and Henry or Henry and John, and "the greatest Governors-General that have ever held supreme command in India," among whom one of those two brothers asserts his position of right beside Dalhousie, the "Great Proconsul," beside "Clementy Canning," and beside

the murdered Mayo. Nor are the administrations of Lord Hardinge, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Lytton passed over without notice; and even Lord Ellenborough, though not strictly within the author's range, receives a word or two; whilst Lord Elgin, his work, his short tenure of office, and his sudden, untimely death are dealt with succinctly but appreciatively. It is Lord Lawrence on whom the most exhaustive treatment is bestowed, and naturally; for the author acted "as his Secretary in the Punjab, next as the Foreign Secretary to his Government of India, and then as his Financial Councillor." The author draws a contrast, as he would be likely to do, between the India of 1847 and the India of 1881; and, though the result of the process is not calculated to raise an English reader's spirits to a dangerous height, it appears that there is a certainty of improvement effected, and some hope of a good time coming: "when India, as she exists," says the author, "is compared in imagination with India as she ought to be, a feeling of despair supervenes. But courage revives when a retrospect is taken of the latest and most progressive generation which has yet been seen." Unfortunately, there is a doubt whether the time will ever arrive when the "native" and the European shall have ceased to regard one another with that feeling which prevented the writer of a certain epigram from being drawn towards Dr. Fell; and that feeling is a sad hindrance between the would-be improver and the won't-be improved.

A military correspondent, to whose pencil the readers of this Journal have been indebted for many acceptable Sketches, has collected some "Leaves from an Officer's Note-book," under the title, *On and Off Duty*, making a volume of not insignificant appearance (published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.). Captain Samuel Pasfield Oliver, late of the Royal Artillery, and now on the Reserve List, a member of several scientific societies, is the officer to whom we have alluded; and his travelling journals, with subsequent notes and comments, from the year 1860 to 1867 inclusive, will be found to contain a great variety of interesting geographical and ethnological details. These are divided, perhaps a little too ambitiously, into three main regions of the earth, "Turania," "Lemuria," and "Columbia." The first-named portion of Captain Oliver's personal observations is limited to China and Japan, where the lapse of twenty-one years, since his visit to Pekin and to Yokohama, may be expected to have put many remarks out of date. "Lemuria," which is not to be found in the Atlas, is the appellation given by some authorities in physical geography and comparative zoology to a supposed lost Continent, of which Madagascar and a few smaller islands in the Indian Ocean are the only visible remains, but which is regarded as the habitation of a peculiar family of the animal world. The Mascarene Isles, that is to say, Mauritius or the Isle of France, Réunion or Bourbon, and Rodriguez, with the Seychelles, and scattered lesser groups, added to Madagascar, would seem to compose this geographical division, which certainly does not belong to Africa, and scarcely to Asia or to Australia, by community of natural productions. Captain Oliver's descriptions of these islands, and remarks concerning what he saw and learnt there, form not the least valuable part of this volume. He has a keen eye for all that is characteristic and humorous or curious in the manners and habits of the native population; and by his frequent quotations from ancient and modern literature, and his reference to homely or foreign examples, these matters are shown as they appear in the light of a wide experience of human nature. The third division of the volume, "Columbia," relates to his journeys and labours on the Central American Isthmus, the San Juan river, Lake Nicaragua and Lake Managua, where Captain Oliver was employed in 1867 with a party intent on pioneering for a navigable route from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. It is not at all unlikely that this route will soon again be brought into notice, as an alternative to the Panama Ship Canal of M. de Lesseps; and the accurate descriptive notes of Captain Oliver will then be perused with close attention. In the meantime, we can recommend all three parts of his collection of journals as pleasant and instructive reading. The volume is adorned with thirty-five wood-engravings, several of which appeared long since in this Journal, and others, of a botanical character, in the *Gardener's Chronicle*. Mr. J. G. Baker, of Kew Gardens, has contributed a scientific chapter on the natural history of Madagascar.

A lively descriptive writer, Mr. F. Francis, in two volumes bearing the alliterative title, *War, Waves, and Wanderings* (Sampson Low and Co.), presents a rapid succession of sketches of travel and adventure in Zululand, Madagascar, Zanzibar, East Africa, the Seychelles, Singapore, Siam, Cochin China, Japan, California, Alaska, and the Aleutian Islands. Here is geographical variety enough, in all conscience; and Mr. Francis, who first meets us as a War Special Correspondent with Lord Chelmsford's army, immediately upon the lamented death of the Prince Imperial, in June, 1879, was fortunate, after the crowning victory of Ulundi, which also he narrates, in a speedy chance of visiting many other parts of the world. He was thus favoured by the friendship of the owner of the steam-yacht Lancashire Witch, then lying in harbour at Durban, Port Natal; in which, having done with the "War," he embarked on the "Waves and Wanderings," and enjoyed many months of cruising about the Indian Ocean, the Malay and East Asiatic coasts, and the North Pacific, with frequent inland sporting excursions, all to the great entertainment of his readers. For his frank high spirits and gust of novelty, in the experiences of such diverse climates, scenes, and nations of men, will be found contagious; and he has plenty of diverting personal anecdotes to beguile the tediousness of a long sea voyage. Of shooting and fishing, and the pursuit of different kinds of game by the eager sportsmen of this jovial party, Mr. Francis has much to relate, and some of his observations will be interesting to the naturalist. The account of his sojourn in Alaska, the north-western part of the American Continent, formerly Russian territory, but now belonging to the United States, occupies a hundred pages of the second volume. This portion of the book contains a good deal of comparatively new information, at least such as we have not often encountered in preceding narratives of travel. There is some real knowledge to be gained by following the author's devious course to those remote places, Kodiak Isle, Cook's Inlet, Chignick Bay, Port Möller, and the Seal Islands, which have not yet been too frequently described. But Mr. Francis everywhere contrives to be amusing, with which most readers will be well contented.

The award of the prize medals offered annually for competition by the Royal Geographical Society among candidates from the various public schools has been made as follows:—The gold medal for physical geography is awarded to Hubert L. Smith, of the Bristol Grammar School; and that for political geography to Frank H. Becker, of Dulwich College. The silver medal for physical geography to Albert R. Sharp, of Dulwich College; and that for political geography to Sydney C. Farlow, of Harrow School. Candidates from Marlborough, Dulwich, the London International, and Liverpool Colleges are distinguished by "honourable mention" with certificates.

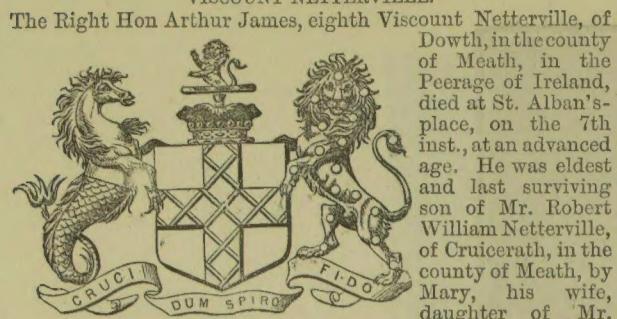


THE ORPHAN.

FROM THE PICTURE BY R. WYLIE, EXHIBITED IN THE FRENCH GALLERY.—SEE PAGE 393.

## OBITUARY.

## VISCOUNT NETTENVILLE.



The Right Hon Arthur James, eighth Viscount Netterville, of Dowth, in the county of Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland, died at St. Alban's-place, on the 7th inst., at an advanced age. He was eldest and last surviving son of Mr. Robert William Netterville, of Crucier, in the county of Meath, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr.

John Bernard, of Ballynegar, and in early life served for some years in the 3rd and 12th Regiments. In 1867 he was adjudged by the House of Lords to be entitled to the ancient viscountcy of Netterville, conferred on his ancestor, Nicholas Netterville, of Dowth, April 3, 1622. He married, Oct. 27, 1841, Constantia Frances, second daughter of Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart., of Eshe Hall, in the county of Durham, and by her, who died at Paris, Jan. 21, 1870, leaves an only child, Frances Constantia, wife of M. Charles Viditz. By his Lordship's death without male issue one of the most historic titles of the Irish Peerage becomes extinct.

## SIR RICHARD THOMAS GILPIN, BART.

Sir Richard Thomas Gilpin, Bart., of Hockliffe Grange, in the county of Bedford, J.P. and D.L., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Hon. Colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia, died at his seat, near Leighton Buzzard, on the 8th inst. He was born Jan. 12, 1801, the only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Gilpin, of Hockliffe, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Wilkinson, and was educated at Rugby, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. He early entered the Army, served in the 14th Light Dragoons and in the Rifle Brigade; was High Sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1850, and represented that county in Parliament, as a Conservative, from 1851 to 1880. He was created a Baronet Feb. 19, 1876.

Sir Richard married, Dec. 13, 1831, Louisa, daughter of General Gore Browne, but by her (who died in 1871) had no issue. His title consequently becomes extinct.

## SIR HORATIO HENRY WRAXALL, BART.

Sir Horatio Henry Wraxall, fourth Baronet, whose death is announced, was born Dec. 17, 1832, the second son of Lieutenant Charles Edward Wraxall, by Ellen, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Madden, and succeeded, at the death of his brother, Sir Frederick Charles Lascelles Wraxall, June 11, 1865, to the baronetcy conferred in 1813 on his grandfather, Sir Nathaniel W. Wraxall, the author of "Historical Memoirs." He married, Feb. 28, 1855, Laura, second daughter of Mr. Edward Hammond, of Richmond, Surrey, but leaves no issue. His brother and heir is now Sir Morville Nathaniel Wraxall, fifth Baronet.

## ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM CLIFFORD, BART., C.B.

Admiral Sir William John Cavendish Clifford, Bart., C.B., died at Bournemouth on the 11th inst. He was born Oct. 12, 1814, the eldest son of Admiral Sir Augustus William James Clifford, C.B., Bart. (so created Aug. 4, 1838), for a long time Usher of the Black Rod, by the Lady Elizabeth Frances, his wife, sister of John, fourth Marquis Townshend. He received his education at Eton, entered the Royal Navy in 1829, and became successively Commander in 1847, Rear-Admiral in 1865, Vice-Admiral in 1871, and Admiral in 1877. Sir William succeeded his father Feb. 8, 1877. He died unmarried, and the baronetcy consequently devolves on his next brother, now Sir Robert Cavendish Spencer Clifford, third Baronet, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod in her Majesty's Household, Colonel late Grenadier Guards. He was born in 1815, and married in 1859, Emmelina, only child of the late Mr. Atwell Lowe, a Judge in India. The late Baronet's younger brother, Charles Cavendish, was formerly M.P., for the Isle of Wight and for Newport, and from 1854 to 1857 Private Secretary to Lord Palmerston.

## We have also to record the deaths of—

Charles Moore Luckraft, Senior Lieutenant H.M.S. Cormorant, at Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides. He was second son of Captain Charles Maxwell Luckraft, Governor of the Naval Prison, Lewes.

Mr. Edward Stephens, of Trevornan, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Cornwall, on the 7th inst. He was eldest surviving son of the Rev. Darel Stephens.

Sarah, Lady Barry, at her residence in Cleveland-square, in her eighty-third year. Her Ladyship was widow of the great architect, Sir Charles Barry, R.A., and daughter of Mr. Samuel Rowsill, of London.

Caroline, Lady Crompton, on the 12th inst., at Dorset-square, aged seventy-six. Her Ladyship was daughter of Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of Liverpool, and widow of Sir Charles Crompton, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. She was married in 1832, and left a widow in 1865.

Mr. Edward Duncan, one of the oldest members of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, on the 11th inst., at his residence, Upper Park-road, Haverstock-hill. His larger and more important works are chiefly marine subjects. We shall give Mr. Duncan's portrait next week.

Lady Henrietta Scott-Bentinck, at Naples. Her Ladyship was born April 21, 1798, the eldest daughter of William Henry, fourth Duke of Portland, by Henrietta, his wife, eldest daughter and coheiress of General John Scott, of Balcomie, Fifeshire; and succeeded at the death of her brother, the late Duke, to his Grace's Ayrshire estate.

It is officially announced that enrolled members of the volunteer force who may be injured on duty and rendered thereby incapable of resuming their occupations, will in future be allowed a gratuity not exceeding 3s. 6d. per day, and for a period not longer than six months. The allowance will not be given while the patient may be in a military hospital.

Emigration returns for March show a large increase over the corresponding period of last year, the total number of persons who left the Mersey being 20,410. The foreign element predominated, and nearly equalled the English, Irish, and Scotch combined. The United States took 18,566; Canada, 1576; Australia, 14; South America, 106; the East Indies, 54; the West Indies, 30; China, 5; West Coast of Africa, 49; and the Cape of Good Hope, 10.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

R H B (Frankfort).—We shall endeavour to ascertain the name of the publisher in the course of next week.

F P B (Matlock-Buth).—Your note, for which we are obliged, has been acknowledged through the post.

J P (Birkhead).—We propose to avail ourselves of the sui-mate, but not immediately.

HEREWARD (Oxford).—Thanks for your letter and card.

P S S (Barking).—Thanks for your letter.

A F M (Manchester).—The correction of your problem is noted. It is under examination.

F G (Mildmay Park).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.

INQUIRER.—A book on the subject of chess problems, by Mr. S. Loyd, has been published recently in New York. Apply to Brentano's, 5, Union-square, New York.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1984, 1985, and 1986 received from John R. Handley (Halifax, N.S.); of No. 1989 from J. Van D. (Princeton, U.S.A.) and Junior (New London, U.S.A.); of No. 1988 from the Rev. John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.); of No. 1987 from J. R. Blyth and A. Schroeder (Naples).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1988 received from W. J. Haslam, P. S. Shenele, D. W. (Guernsey), H. Hampton, John R. Ross, and C. J. W. Inter Wood.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1989 received from B. H. C. (Salisbury), Th. A. H. (Lee), P. S. Shenele, D. W. (Guernsey), H. Hampton, George C. Baxter, and E. L. G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1990 received from H. B. A. Russian Amateur in Paris, W. J. Haslam, Bradford, Boston, J. W. Jones, B. N. W. (N.W.), O. P. (London), H. A. Spenser, E. Cassala (Paris), H. H. Noyes, A. Wigmore, Otto Fuhrer (Ghent), G. Seymour, Wyman, A. V. Scrutton, S. Bullen, G. W. Law, F. G. Purdie, W. Hillier, S. Lowndes, J. G. Anstee, G. Fosbrooke, Jupiter Junior, A. Harper, A. M. Porter, R. J. Vines, B. H. C. (Salisbury), Carslake, W. Wood, V. D. H. (Brussels), Th. A. H. (Lee), H. Vivian, James Dolson, Dr. F. St. J. Hall, Pilgrim, St. George, R. H. Brooks, Gorath Lodge, A. F. Morley, W. H. Fudge, Rev. R. Gibbons, J. H. Rogers, G. P. Shenele, C. W. Croskey, Norman Rumbelow, Snauth, D. W. (Guernsey), W. J. Gatele, A. Street, H. Hampton, E. J. Winter Wood, B. Reynolds, Bradford Club, John R. Ross, Florence (Exeter), H. W. (London), H. S. E. (London), J. W. Inter Wood, T. H. Lee Warner, R. J. Vines, Sirs, Rev. S. G. Scott, R. G. French, D. O. L. Götzen, T. H. Lee Warner, R. J. Vines, Sirs, Rev. S. G. Scott, R. G. French, Donald Mackay, Alfred H. W. Richardson, Indigator, G. Chéritier, W. Bumstead, W. Gibbons, Leo (Dawlish), "Lincoln's Inn," R. A. T. G., R. B. Pearce, E. Emmel, A. C. (Staines), A. Chapman, W. F. Payne, O. S. Wood, Clement Fawcett, T. Ingold, C. M. Forster, Owlet, F. Johnston, J. A. Green, W. J. Peek, T. Kenny (Dublin), O. S. Salusbury, Cant. Sudbury (Suffolk), W. Furber, Edward, Cryptotype, and Matthew Hendrie (Liverpool).

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1989.

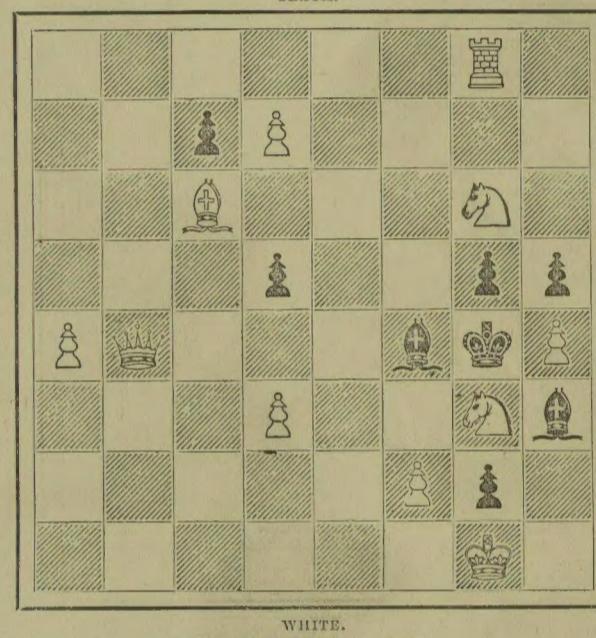
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to R 4th Kt takes R 3rd\*  
2. Q to B 5th (ch) K takes Q  
3. B mates.

\*If Black play 1. P to K 4th, White continues with 2. Q to Kt 6th (ch); if 1. K to B 7th, then 2. Q to K 6th (ch); if 1. R to Kt 6th (ch), then 2. B takes R (ch); if 1. Any other move, then 2. R takes B (ch), &c.

## PROBLEM NO. 1992.

By JAMES PIECE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played between Mr. GOSSIP and Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of the Cambridge University Club.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	B to K 4th	19. Q to Q 2nd	Kt takes B
2. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th	20. R takes Kt	Q to R 3rd (ch)
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	21. K to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
4. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	Black sacrifices the piece for the attack. If he had played instead 21. P to Kt 3rd, White would have taken K B P with R, and when the Bishop retreated, he would have advanced the pawns on the Queen's side, with much the better game.	
5. B to Kt 5th	B to Kt 5th	22. P takes B	R takes P
6. P to K R 3rd.	B takes Kt	23. R to B 4th	K R to K sq
7. Q takes B	P takes P	24. R takes R	P takes R (ch)
8. Q takes P	K Kt to K 2nd	25. R takes R seems preferable, although White has a good reply to that move in 24. Q to Kt sq.	
9. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Kt 2nd	26. K to B 2nd	P to K 6th
10. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	27. K to Kt sq	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)
11. Q to B 3rd	Q to R 5th (ch)	28. Q to R 8th	R to K 2nd
12. P to Kt 3rd	R to Kt 4th	29. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
Very well played. Of course, White cannot capture the Queen.	Q to R 4th	30. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to B sq
13. Q to K 2nd	Castles (Q R)	31. R to Q 5th (ch)	Q to Q 8th (ch)
14. R to K B sq	Castles (Q R)	32. Kt to B 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
15. R to B 5th	Q to Kt 3rd	33. R to Q 5th (ch)	and mates next move.
16. Kt to K 2nd	Q to R 2nd	34. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
17. P to Q 4th	Q takes R	35. R to Q 5th (ch)	
Best. If White had played the tempting move, 17. Kt to B 4th, Black could have forced the game, as follows:—	Q takes R	36. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
18. P takes Q	Kt to B 6th (ch)	37. R to Q 5th (ch)	
19. K to Q sq	R to Kt 6th (ch)	38. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
20. R to Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to B 6th (ch)	39. R to Q 5th (ch)	
21. P to B 3rd	Kt to Q 6th (ch)	40. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		41. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		42. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		43. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		44. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		45. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		46. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		47. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		48. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		49. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		50. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		51. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		52. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		53. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		54. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		55. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		56. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		57. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		58. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		59. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		60. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		61. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		62. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		63. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		64. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		65. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		66. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		67. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		68. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		69. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		70. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		71. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		72. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		73. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		74. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		75. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		76. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		77. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		78. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		79. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		80. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		81. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		82. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		83. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		84. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		85. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		86. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		87. R to Q 5th (ch)	
		88. Kt to B 8th (ch)	
		89. R to Q 5th (ch)	

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA**, Covent-garden, Limited. Capital £200,000, in 19,900 ordinary shares of £10 each; and 1000 founders' shares of £1 each. Of the ordinary shares, 4000 shares have been already subscribed for at par, 2900 are taken by the vendors, together with the 1000 founders' shares; and the remainder of the ordinary shares—viz., 13,000, are now offered for subscription at par. After payment of a cumulative 5 per cent dividend on the ordinary shares, one half of all surplus profits will be divided among the holders of the ordinary shares, and the remaining half among the holders of the founders' shares.

The amounts payable in respect of the ordinary shares are as follows:—£1 on application; £4 on allotment; £2 on June 1, 1882; £3 on July 1, 1882.

Holders of 25 shares and upwards will be entitled to a deduction of 20 or 10 per cent on the prices of admission, as explained in paragraph 12.

## DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of LATHAM (Chairman). His Serene Highness Count GLEICHEN. J. H. RENTON, Esq., Throgmorton-street. W. M. EATON, Esq., 33, Old Broad-street.

Ernest GYE, Esq. (Managing Director).

## BANKERS.

Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street; Messrs. Ransom, Bouvier, and Co., 1 and 2, Pall-mall East.

## SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.; G. M. Saunders, Esq., Carlton-chambers, 8, Regent-street.

## BROKERS.

Messrs. Helbert, Wagg, and Campbell, 18, Old Broad-street; Patrick Buchan, Esq., 10, Angel-court.

## SECRETARY.

F. S. Vincent, Esq.

## OFFICES.

Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

## PROSPECTUS.

The death of the late Mr. Frederick Gye having necessitated the realisation and division of his estate amongst his family, this Company has been formed for the purpose of combining the two Italian Operas in London, and for purchasing from Mr. Gye's Executors the Covent Garden Opera House and Floral Hall, with the whole of the plant and contents, and also the lease and goodwill of Her Majesty's Opera House, with scenery, costumes, music, furniture, &c., the whole of which latter the Executors have agreed to purchase for the above purpose.

2. The Covent Garden Opera House, the Floral Hall adjoining, and the buildings in Hart-street (which together cover an area of about 58,083 square feet), are held on leases direct from his Grace, the Duke of Bedford, K.G., for a term, of which about sixty-six years are unexpired, at a ground rent of £216 12s. per annum, or at the rate of about 5d. per square foot, the present value of the land being at least 1s. 6d. per square foot; and these leases, including all the boxes and seats, except the box belonging to the ground landlord and the boxes and seats hereafter specified, together with the goodwill of the business, and the entire stock of music, scenery, dresses, armour, furniture, properties, and other plant for the mounting of the répertoire, which now comprises more than fifty operas, will be made over to the Company by the Executors of the late Mr. Frederick Gye as a going concern.

3. A lease of Her Majesty's Theatre, commencing in last year (1881) was granted to the Executors by the present Crown lessees, for the whole of their unexpired term under the Crown—viz., 30 years, at an annual rental of £5000, free from any existing rights, except the reservation of two boxes by the lessor. The average rents for which this theatre lets for the various periods of the year would be sufficient to pay the above annual rental, and insurance, taxes, &c., even should the Company merely sub-let the theatre, instead of using it themselves for any of the various entertainments for which such a theatre is suitable.

The above lease is based upon the decision of the High Court of Justice in the action of Quilter v. Mapleson; but should that decision be reversed on appeal, the old lease held by Mr. Mapleson, which has about ten years to run (upon which a ground-rent only of £133 6s. is payable) will be handed over to the Company, subject to twelve property boxes and twenty-eight stalls, reserved from the lease.

The arrangements now published with regard to Her Majesty's Theatre will be carried on by the Company upon its formation.

4. The following is a description of the buildings and property and interests acquired by the Company, by which will be seen the independent security which the shareholders have for their subscribed capital, irrespective of the annual profits of the business.

(A) The buildings known as Covent-Garden Theatre and the Floral Hall attached, the stables in Hart-street, all built by the late Mr. F. Gye, together with the before-mentioned lease (66 years unexpired); the buildings taken at cost, and the lease at 20 years' purchase of the valued rental, and after allowing for sinking fund for redemption of capital .....

£206,780 0 0

(B) The machinery, chandeliers, gas mains and fittings, water supply and fire mains, heating apparatus, and other fittings, valued at .....

50,000 0 0

(C) The scenery, costumes, properties, music, armour, and accessories for the répertoire of over fifty operas, valued (after allowing for depreciation) at .....

75,000 0 0

(D) Scenery, costumes, properties, furniture, music, &c., at Her Majesty's Theatre .....

20,000 0 0

(E) In addition to the above, the Lease of Her Majesty's Theatre and the Goodwill of both Theatres are estimated at .....

£60,000 0 0

(F) An agreement made with Mr. Mapleson, whereby he has agreed to give his exclusive services to the Company for a period of ten years, and to undertake to manage and conduct, on behalf of the Company, the operatic business in the United States, which hitherto has been very profitable, and for which his great experience eminently fits him.

(G) The benefit of all the agreements with artists and others, which Messrs. Gye have acquired, together with all rights as to performance of operas, music, &c.

(H) The benefit of an undertaking by the Messrs. Gye not to carry on any operatic undertaking in opposition to the Company.

5. In settling the terms of purchase, the Directors have been able to arrange that £80,000, part of the sum hitherto secured on Covent Garden Theatre, shall remain on mortgage at 4 per cent, and that the holders of three boxes and six stalls shall, subject to indemnity in respect of the said mortgage, retain their seats, in lieu of being bought out in common with the other shareholders. These few seats make no sensible difference in the average nightly takings of so large a theatre as Covent Garden, containing, as it does, 105 boxes and 500 orchestra stalls.

6. The mortgage is redeemable by the Company at any time.

7. The capital of the Company (viz., £200,000) is appropriated as follows, viz.:—

(A) For the purchase of the whole of the above properties and interests in both Opera Houses (subject to the mortgage of £80,000), and to the above boxes and stalls—cash .....

£140,000 0 0

Fully paid ordinary shares .....

29,000 0 0

Fully paid founders' shares .....

1,000 0 0

(B) Reserved for working capital by the Company .....

£170,000 0 0

30,000 0 0

£200,000 0 0

8. The Company will thus have the virtual control of Italian operatic performances in London, in all the principal towns in Great Britain and the United States, for which latter branch of the company's business most important and advantageous arrangements are almost complete (thereby providing engagements for the artistes nearly all the year round).

9. The Covent Garden Opera House was built with a view to the interior arrangements, as to seats, &c., being easily adapted to the requirements of pantomime, concerts, and other like entertainments in the autumn and winter, during which seasons it lets on very advantageous terms.

10. The books of Covent-Garden Opera have been thoroughly examined by Messrs. R. Mackay and Co., Chartered Accountants, of No. 3, Lombury, and show that the average annual profit for the six years immediately preceding the death of the late Mr. Gye was upwards of £15,500 for that theatre alone, quite irre-

spective of the business done during those years at Her Majesty's Theatre, which would now also to be taken into consideration. Mr. Gye's sudden death, occurring as it did, shortly before the Opera Season of 1879, and other exceptional causes in the years 1879 and 1880, occasioned a falling off in the revenue of those two years, but during the year 1881 there was a large increase in the general receipts over the two above years, and the subscriptions for that season were the highest ever obtained.

11. The following estimate has been prepared by Mr. Gye of the profits of the business to be carried on by the company, calculated after paying expenses and outgoings of every kind:—

In the year 1880, the only year in which the combination of the two Italian Operas has ever yet been effected, which was at Covent-Garden Theatre (as permanently secured by the present undertaking), the profits of the Italian Opera Season alone (extending a little over three months) amounted to £22,000.

Assuming, however, that two thirds only of this sum were to be realised, say .....

£15,000 0 0

The average rents for the winter months at which Covent-Garden Theatre let amount to £5000, and this sum may be taken as what would be received supposing the Company let the Theatre, instead of working it and receiving the extra profits themselves. ....

5,000 0 0

The alterations made last year in the re-arrangement of seats and prices admit of an additional annual profit of £12,000.

The average nightly letting of these seats is over two thirds of their number; but taking only two thirds, the annual increase will amount to £8,000 0 0

The operatic and concert tours in the principal towns in Great Britain will produce, at a very low estimate .....

5,000 0 0

A careful estimate has been made for the undertaking in America and the United States, and a net annual profit of upwards of £20,000 may be fairly expected.

Assuming that about one half only is realised .....

10,000 0 0

£43,000 0 0

No sum has been entered on account of profit from Her Majesty's Theatre, as the amount would depend on the particular uses to which the theatre might be put, as explained in paragraph 3.

From this profit of .....

Will have first to be paid:—

Interest on £80,000, at 4 per cent .....

£3200 0 0

Allowing for the annual redemption of mortgage, say .....

3000 0 0

And for a reserve and sinking fund, including depreciation of scenery, dresses, stock, and other plant, say .....

2000 0 0

Sum available for dividend .....

£31,000 0 0

Or over 11 per cent on the ordinary share capital of £199,000, after payment to the holders of the founders' shares of their proportion of the surplus profits.

12. Shareholders to the amount of twenty-five shares and upwards (subject to such regulations as shall from time to time be determined by the Board) will be entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent on the published prices of admission to all operatic performances and concerts given by the Company in this country and the United States, or elsewhere, as purchasers of tickets for any single entertainment, and to a deduction of 20 per cent on the amount of their subscription should they be subscribers for the London season, or for any series of performances or concerts, not less than twenty in number, out of London.

13. An agreement has been prepared and will be entered into between Messrs. Gye and the Company, in which are recited the arrangements for acquiring the different interests comprised in the agreement.

14. There are various contracts connected with the ordinary business of the two houses, such as artists' engagements, rights of representations of operas, &c., all valuable to the Company, but the particulars of which cannot, it is obvious, be set out, and applicants for shares must be considered as having waived this being done.

15. Mr. Ernest Gye has agreed to act as Managing Director of the Company.

16. The above-mentioned contracts and agreements, the accountants' report and the estimates of the value of the properties, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, can be inspected at the offices of the solicitors.

If no allotment is made the amount payable on application will be returned in full.

Applications for shares to be made to the Bankers.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be had of the Bankers, or the Brokers, or at the offices of the Company.

London, April, 1882.

**MONACO.—THE SUMMER BATHING SEASON IS NOW OPEN.**

The Sea Baths of Monaco are completely protected from the north winds, and the most healthful and enjoyable on the Mediterranean Coast.

The Grand Hôtel des Bains, upon the seashore, contains most comfortable and luxurious apartments for families at moderate prices.

Hot and Cold Salt and Fresh Water Baths, and Hydropathic Establishment. Tropical vegetation abounds, yet the temperature is always toned by the cool sea breezes.

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**SUN FIRE and LIFE OFFICES,** Threadneedle-street, E.C.; Charing-cross, S.W.; Oxford-street (corner of Vere-street), W.

**FIRE.**—Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates.

**LIFE.**—Established 1810. Specially low rates for young lives. Immediate settlement of claims.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**—Messrs. PARIS and CO., Wine Merchants, have removed their Office from No. 10, St. James's-street, to No. 22, King-street, St. James's.

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## PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS

have gained the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the recent INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, including the Two Gold Medals for Uprights and Grands, Melbourne, 1881; the First Prize, Queensland, 1880; the Two First Special Prizes, Sydney, 1880; the Legion of Honour, Paris, 1878, &c.

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gained by the

BRINSMEAD PIANOS are:—

THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR and GOLD MEDAL, South Africa, 1877.

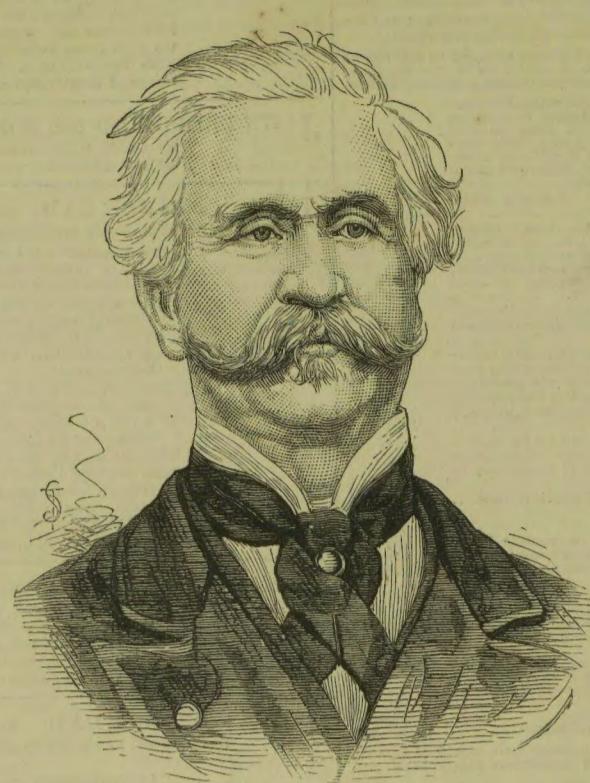
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOUR and DIPLOMA OF MERIT, Philadelphia, 1876.

## THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL CANNON.

This distinguished officer, who died at Folkestone on the 5th inst., aged seventy-one, will be remembered as having borne his part in the Russian war of 1854 and 1855. Robert Cannon first served in the 40th Madras Infantry, and was with that regiment in the Coorg campaign of 1834. In the following year he raised 500 men in Devonshire for the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain, and was appointed Major in the 6th Scotch Regiment. He was engaged in many actions during the Carlist civil war of Spain, from 1835 to 1837, for which he was decorated with the Cross of the First Class of the Order of St. Ferdinand, and the insignia of a Knight of the Order of Charles III. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia May 6, 1853, and was appointed by the Earl of Clarendon to proceed to Turkey with a staff of British officers for the purpose of serving with the Turkish Army. Early in 1854, as "Behram Pasha," he joined the army at Shumla, commanded by Omar Pasha. In June of that year, when Silistria was hard pressed by the Russians, and preparing to surrender, he (without receiving orders) threw himself, at the head of 6000 men, into the fortress for the relief of the garrison, and the Russians soon afterwards raised the siege; he then marched on Turtakan to oppose a threatened attack from the Russians. He was at the battle of Giurgevo, where the Turks gained a complete victory over the Russians. He persuaded Hassan Pasha immediately afterwards to seize and occupy the heights of Stabodrie, where Omar Pasha, on his arrival, formed an intrenched camp; was at the occupation of Giurgevo and Bucharest in 1854; took a division of the Turkish army in December, 1854, to Eupatoria, where he was incessantly engaged in strengthening and restoring the defences of the place; accompanied Omar Pasha's force to Sebastopol, and was present at the bombardment in April, 1855. General Cannon received four medals with that of the Crimea, and in October, 1858, the Second Class of the Order of the Medjidie from the Sultan.

## "THE ORPHAN."

The picture we have engraved from the late exhibition at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, presents a well-chosen incident for a work of homely *genre*. And not less happily selected is the locale where this little scene of a domestic drama is enacted. It is a Breton *chaumière*, with its characteristically thick walls, massive timbers, and small casement; its image of the Virgin and Child, and its patron saint with the pot of sweet-smelling herbs placed beneath, dimly seen in the background. In such a cottage you may often see pieces of fine old carving, beyond the apparent means of the occupants—such as the cradle in the picture, and the mantelpiece with its columnar jambs. These carvings often date from the seventeenth century, and are jealously kept in their possession by a peasantry singularly attached to old associations, customs, and traditions. The same sentiment has preserved the costumes, both male and female, from an equally remote period,



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CANNON.

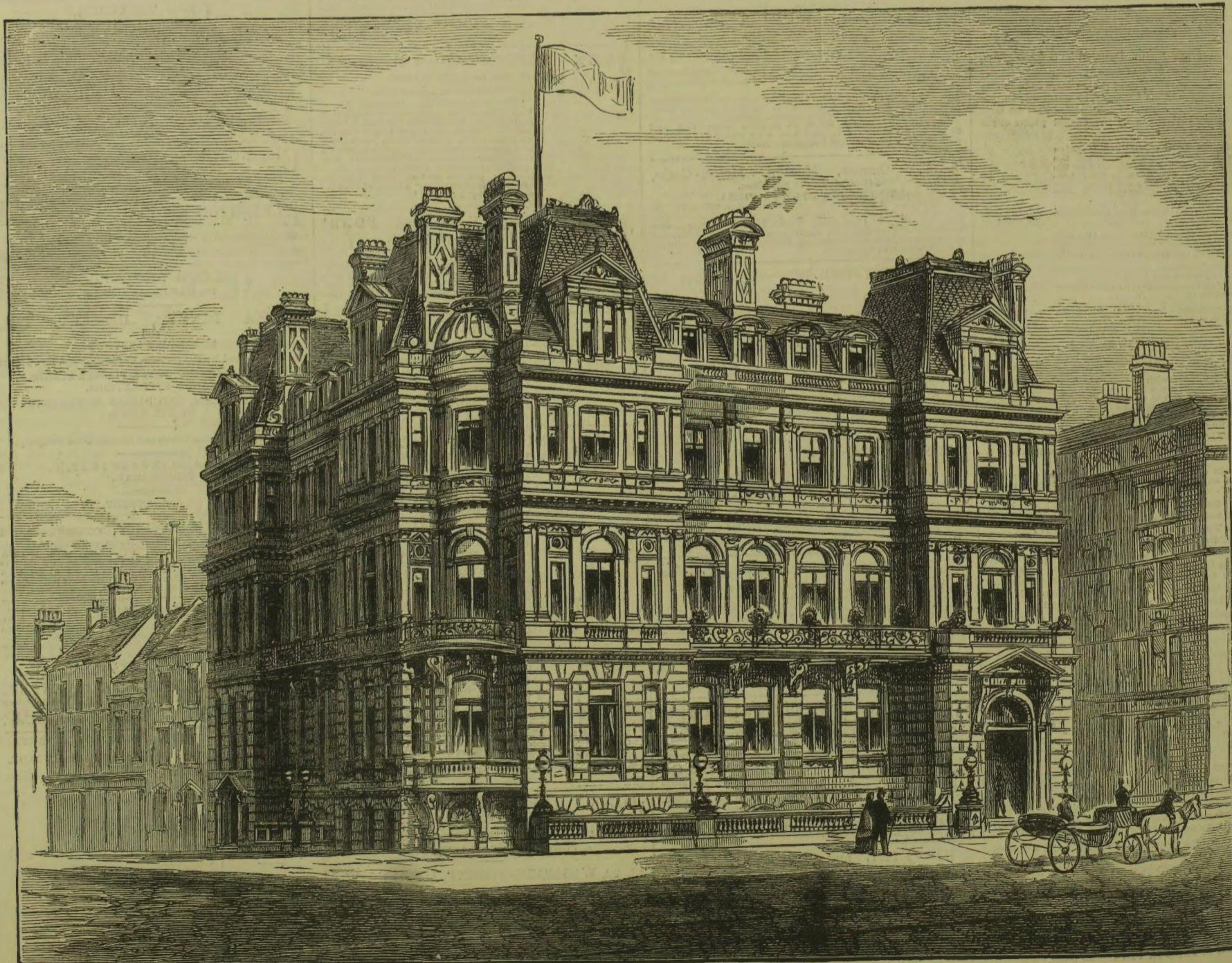
and has rendered Brittany a favourite haunt of artists in search of the picturesque—so little of it either in garb or life being left in Europe. Into such a home is brought that fatherless and motherless little girl; kindly welcome and sympathy are on every face—if we except the baby that clings to its mother's neck more in fear of a strange figure than in jealousy. You may even form, if you will, a romance in the future between the urchin on the right and his newly-adopted sister, as they grow up together, for grow up together they surely will. The subject may be taken to illustrate the proverb of "The poor helping the poor." For very likely this humble family, landed proprietor though its head may be, lead what an Irish tenant would consider a hard life. We need say no more, unless it be to praise the excellent composition, broad

treatment (both obvious in our engraving), and the good colour of the original. R. Wylie, the painter of this charming picture, was an American by birth, but received his art education in France, and lived and painted in Brittany. His death, about six years back, at a comparatively early age, was much deplored.

## LIVERPOOL CONSERVATIVE CLUBS.

The Conservative party demonstration last week at Liverpool was associated with the new building of the Liverpool Conservative Club in Dale-street. This building has advanced in its erection as far as the first floor, but the corner-stone was laid by the Marquis of Salisbury on Wednesday week. Amongst those present, besides Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote, were Sir R. A. Cross, Lord Lathom, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, M.P., Lord Sandon, M.P., Sir Thomas Edwards Moss, Colonel Ireland Blackburne, M.P., the Hon. A. Egerton, Major-General Feilden, M.P., Mr. Gilbert Moss, Mr. D. MacIver, M.P., Mr. E. Whitley, M.P., Mr. A. B. Forwood, Mr. Macgregor Laird (chairman of the club), the Right Hon. E. Gibson, M.P., and a large number of members of the club and other local Conservatives. The stone which was to be laid is placed at the angle of the building over the entrance. It is of Pentland marble, polished and inscribed with a few words commemorating the occasion. A temporary platform had been erected, upon which the speakers and other gentlemen stood in full view of the spectators in the street below. Mr. Macgregor Laird having welcomed Lord Salisbury on behalf of the club members, Mr. D. Ratcliffe, a member of the Building Committee, presented his Lordship with the trowel and mallet. The Marquis of Salisbury then duly laid the stone. The party then advanced to the edge of the platform, where Lord Sandon proposed a vote of thanks to the Marquis for his presence and the work he had performed. The speech of Lord Salisbury has been fully reported and commented upon in all the daily papers. We now give an illustration of the building, as it will appear when completed; the architects are Messrs. F. and G. Holme, of Westminster Chambers, Crosshall-street, Liverpool. This Conservative Club-house is at the corner of Dale-street and Cumberland-street, a central and convenient situation, and it is estimated that the premises will cost between £35,000 and £40,000 before they are completed.

On Friday Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote paid a visit to the Junior Conservative Club, a young but rapidly-growing association, which bids fair to play a distinguished part in future political struggles in Liverpool. It was opened on March 31, 1881, and already numbers 500 members. At present it is in occupation of only temporary premises in Eberle-street; but a site has been secured, about fifty yards west of the senior club premises, and the architect, Mr. F. E. Murray, has furnished the design of a four-storey building, having a frontage on Dale-street and on Stanley-street, in fourteenth-century Gothic, modified to meet the requirements.



NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.